

Miscellaneous Pamphlets

v.14, no. 4

940.92

M683

V.14, NO. 4



940.92
M683

GIFT OF

Royal Italian Embassy

940.92
M683

PRICE
FRCS. 1.80

V. 14, no. 4

THE ITALIAN FLEET

IN THE EUROPEAN WAR

PRICE
FRCS. 1.80



THE VENETIAN LION AT GRADO

THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT AT GRADO REDENTA
BY LIEUTENANT PROFESSOR EMILIO FERRANDO

PUBLISHED BY THE SPECIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF MARINE

EDITORS · ALFIERI & LACROIX · MILAN

THE ITALIAN FLEET IN
THE EUROPEAN WAR

THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT
AT GRADO REDENTA

BY LIEUTENANT PROF. EMILIO FERRANDO

TRANSLATED BY JOHN HENRY HUBBACK

Formerly an Elected Member of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, at Liverpool.

PUBLISHED BY THE SPECIAL DEPARTMENT
OF THE MINISTRY OF MARINE

EDITORS - ALFIERI & LACROIX - MILAN

UNIVERSITY

EDINBURGH LIBRARY

1858

LITERARY AND ARTISTIC RIGHTS RESER-
VED 1917 BY ALFIERI & LACROIX - MILAN.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SPECIAL DEPARTMENT
OF THE MINISTRY OF MARINE

PICTURES AND LETTERPRESS BY
ALFIERI AND LACROIX, ART PUBLISHERS - MILAN.



Rear Admiral Marchese Lorenzo Cusani-Visconti.

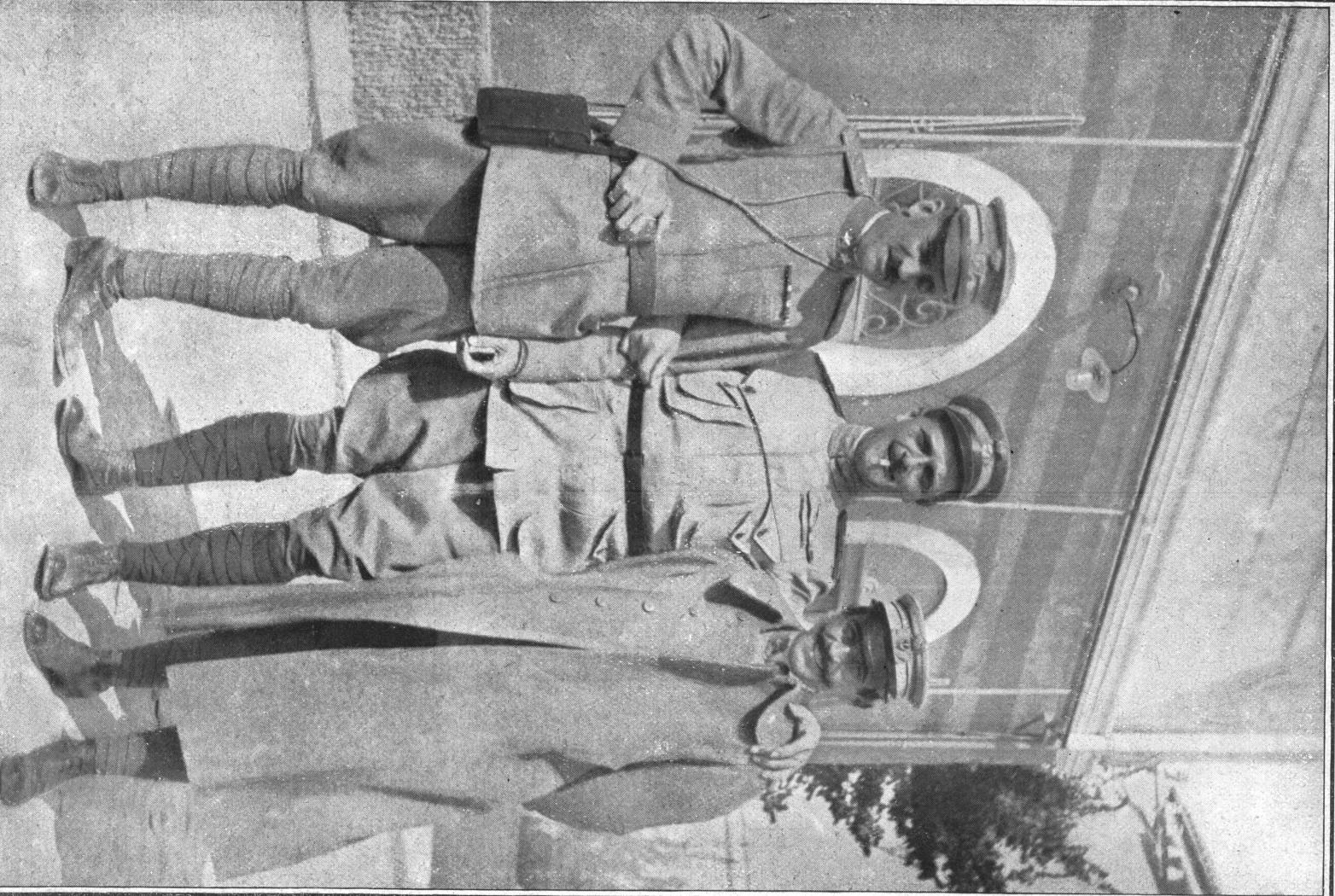
The Command at Grado: 1. Captain of Corvette Filippo Camperio (from 25th June to 30th September 1915) -
2. Captain of Corvette Carlo Rossetti (from 30th September 1915 to 1st February 1916) - 3. Captain of Frigate

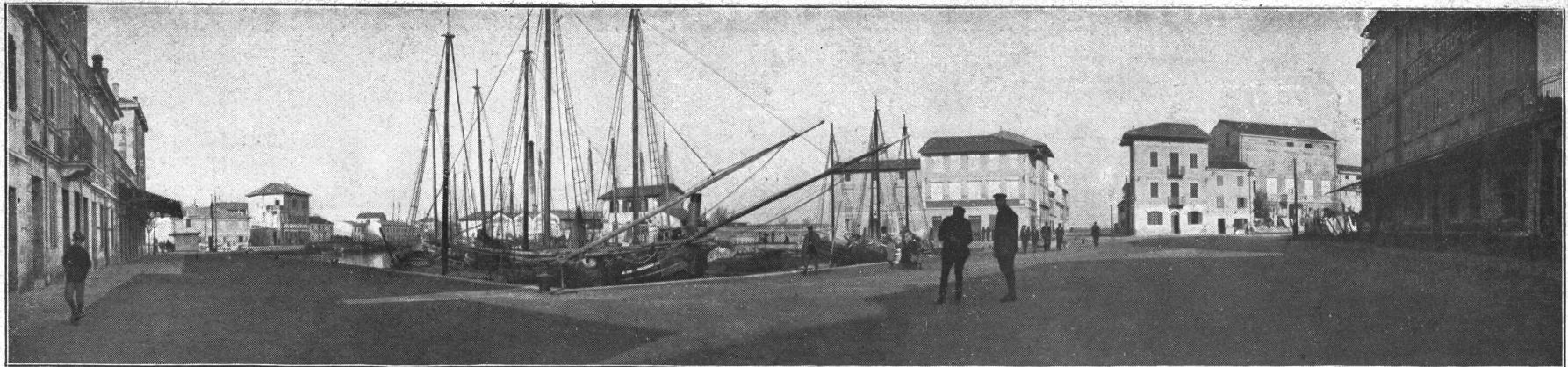
Alfredo Denice di Frasso (promoted for distinguished services).

3

1

2





Grado: Sailing craft in the harbour.

Grado was founded in 452.

Attila, the scourge of God, in command of his barbarian army had besieged Aquileia during several months.

That city, named by Strabo the city of gold on account of its wealth, and the favourite residence of Augustus, owing to its enchanting situation, was in that land on the bounds of Italy which bore worthy witness to the wealth and power of the Mother City of Rome, in the grandeur of its villas and of its public buildings. A city so famous for its past, for its present state of prosperity, and in the eyes of the barbarian even more to be desired on account of its vast wealth, had to be immediately subjugated if only to stimulate the soldiers to conquer the rest of Italy.

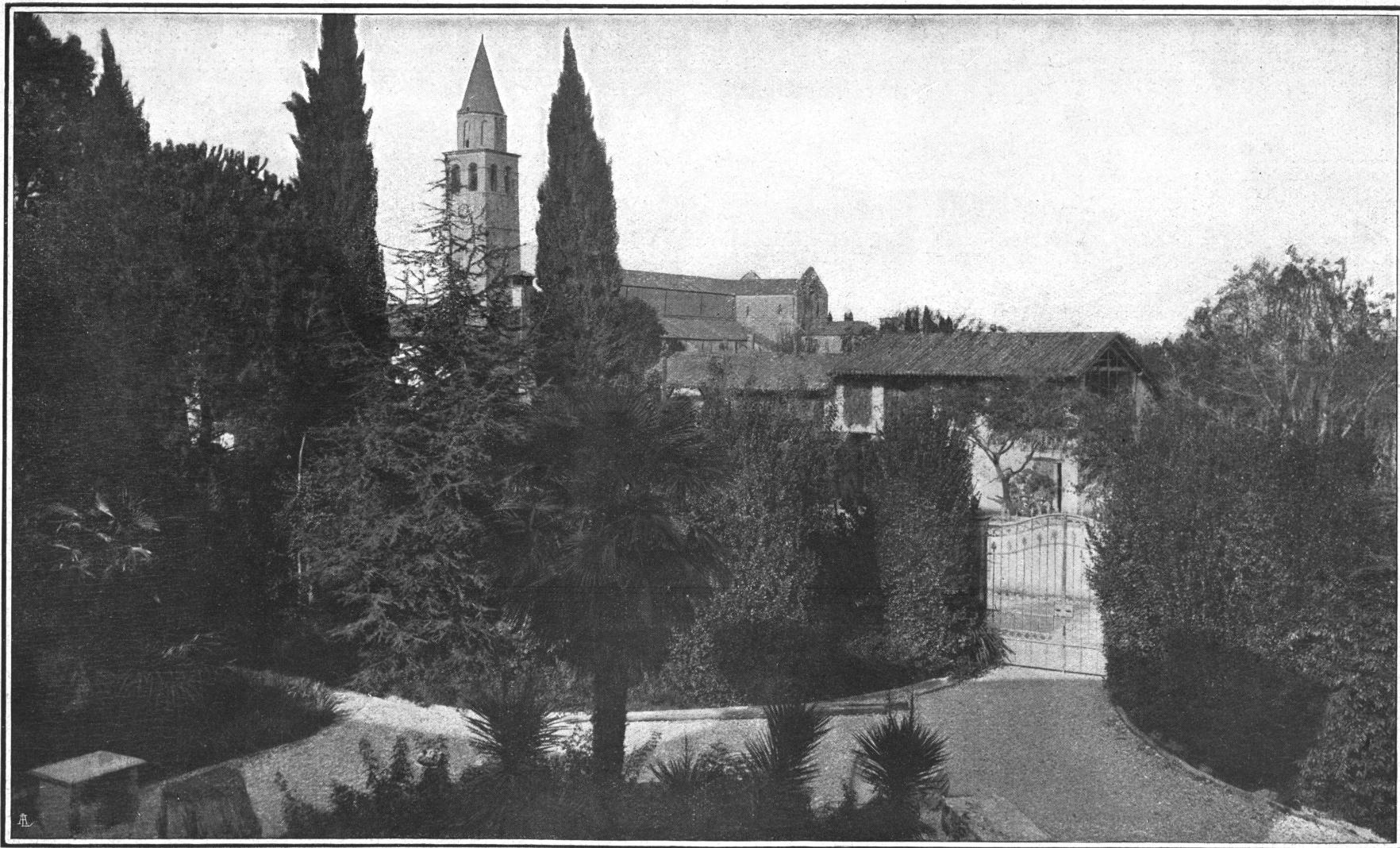
So an intense desire assailed Attila, arousing within him the settled design of destroying the city that made so noble a resistance.

The citizens had undergone with fortitude the sorrowful weariness of the battle field and of the siege, had confronted open combat and secret ambush to the extreme point, in defence of their homes. But the courageous sacrifices became too great. Food began to run

short, means for counterattack to fail, and sickness became a menace; the danger grew from day to day, even from hour to hour.

The women, the aged, and the children were suffering. To continue the resistance without any hope of outside help was folly. The plan of compelling the barbarian to raise the siege by means of holding out to the very last had proved to be impracticable, indeed it was clear that the determined efforts of the besieged had made the enemy only the more resolved to conquer, with an added desire for vengeance; death and mourning pressed heavily upon the sorrowful city. The thought of the sufferings undergone by the feeble and the sick, hastened the decision to surrender, but it was no ordinary surrender that took place.

It is recounted in an old legend that the besieged set up all round the walls every one of the statues which adorned in great number the streets, the gardens and the temples, so as to make believe that the strenuous defenders were on guard along the fortifications; then the citizens quitted their homes, consecrated by the holy affections that rested upon them, and so went forth in search of a secure refuge.



Aquileia: Campanile of the Basilica.



Aquileia: The interior of the Basilica.

"...They left Aquileia as fugitives, in black boats, clothed in black, with the women and children, and it was a black night in every respect.

"Light shone upon the island whither they went, and they landed there with nothing of their own, neither dwellings, nor statues, nor treasures, only tears and confidence in the future remained to them."

Thus rose the city, which they called Aquileia Nova, on a tongue of land, possibly with more space than the old village, already inhabited by some families of fishermen and adorned by some simple chapel. This site is at the end of the wide lagoon that stretches from the Isonzo to Porto Buso and goes further on towards Marano and Caorle, and finishes down at the lagoons of Torcello, Murano, Venice, Chioggia.

At that time there were only marshes with varying channels according to the depth of water, with a thick vegetation that hid the treacherous places, and imparted to the air a stagnant vapour, distressing for those who contemplated living in this desolate region.

Meanwhile Aquileia fell into the hands of Attila, who sacked it



Grado: A *campiello*.

first, then gave it to the flames. Nothing but ruins remained where the old city had been.

The fugitives made daring by their desperation, began the fight against new enemies, the waters, the soil and the air, and they were conquerors after intense toil.

They defined and set bounds to the banks of the channels by means of wooden stakes, they raised the levels and consolidated the surfaces with mud dug from the channels, they utilised the water ways by widening and straightening them, they regulated the course of the rising waters, in order to prevent destruction of their improvement schemes, and employed these currents of water for transport. At last they worked in tree trunks, slabs, canes, and covered up with roots the first defences against the storms. So grew up the earliest houses, more like sheds, but far from any dangers of enemies. The fugitives were prepared to encounter, after a primitive fashion, all the terrible perils of nature, so long as they were finally freed from the attacks of barbarians.

Grado was the daughter of the sorrowful and desperate people who



Grado : Stefania street.

had abandoned to the enemy all that they had in the world, if they might save life and affection from the ruin. It was strength of will that led forward these earliest dwellers at Grado, iron resolution was necessary for conquest in a long and dolorous combat.

When they had made the site of the houses quite secure, they carried out means of communication from one islet to another by means of tree trunks and slabs, rendering it possible to pass between the houses and the *terra firma* by means of light boats called "cimbre".

Thus the refugees had the advantage of being near their former residences, and could avail themselves of the means of subsistence afforded by the earth as well as the fish out of the sea, which afforded them meanwhile their principal occupation. After finishing their work they were wont to retire into their place of refuge far from threatened danger, into places where peaceful breezes prevailed and a serenity that went far towards consoling them under their grave misfortunes. So there sprung up a new traffic and these dwellers amid new surroundings exerted themselves to make full use of the region whither they had migrated, for the rest of their lives, to gather the fish from the sea, the fruits of cultivation and improvement from the land, both providing vast fields of industry, left completely free for their initiative and their activity. With the accomplishment of these very necessary undertakings these men became stronger in health, temperate in mode of life, more suited to their dwelling-place, and more responsive to the requirements of their life there.

It was, as has been said, a simple and a primitive life that developed on the shallows conquered day after day from the destructive action of the sea or the river. The sense of fear and of a common grief had made these men as brothers, for whom in the face of difficulties the former social barriers of city life had been forgotten.

Little by little as normal conditions of life returned, personal importance began to tell once more, small centres of intellectual culture were formed, and society reinstated all its limitations, as the terror

on account of the enemy passed away, with his inability to deal with the difficulties of the marshy lands, not free from pitfalls.

Grado came to life just as did other refuges for people who fled from the same enemy to neighbouring lagoons; Caorle with the fugitive inhabitants of Concordia, Eraclea with those from Opitergio, Torcello with those who left Altino, Chioggia with refugees from Este, Malamocco and Rialto with those who came away from Padova.

It was an occurrence that was quite general from the Isonzo all the way to Chioggia, and served to explain how the new population became speedily apt for civilisation, in that they were already accustomed to city life in the places that they had left.

The activity of the new people, as has been stated, was not long in manifesting itself throughout the subdued area; the latent enterprise of mind soon displayed its power, and discovered by mere force of will all that was necessary to make life less difficult and communications more easy even in these once miserable purlieus.

Little by little dwellings were built more solidly, water channels were controlled and shortened, safe and speedy craft carried on the traffic between the inhabited points, materials for new buildings were brought away from the ravaged cities, so that churches for worship and palaces for those in authority found their uses.

Civilised life became assured; these localities ceased to show traces of their origin as temporary refuges, and were recognised as definite centres, relatively convenient for human existence.

The sorrowful remembrance of combat undergone in those cities of the *terra firma* did nothing towards creating any wish for return from this migration, but tended to attach the men to these places where they had found peace.

The new generation adapted itself to the vicinity of the lagoon without any home sickness being felt in their minds for the dwellings and the mode of life of their forefathers, but in the small world given to them by the providence and foresight of the parents they found

all the resources that were required to render it habitable, just as those parents had themselves done in much more difficult times.

So the citizens grew up in quite a modest way, in low houses, with the court and the outside stair, built of mud, of stakes and of slabs, to be strengthened later by masonry and marbles brought from the old sites. This resulted, long afterwards, in some confusion about the antiquity of these lagoon towns. Misled by the archeological material, many people wished to endow them with a life beginning in a very remote era.

With the community of aims and similarity of resources, there came to be strong ties of friendly relationship between dwellers who had collected in those localities owing to the same causes. Their common interest and similar ends to be accomplished as regards defence and development made them feel the need of conferences for exchange of views and to reach decisions for general

safety. At the largest and most important centre the representatives of the different villages collected together. The place selected was Grado itself and every week there was a meeting of this primitive council, so very important for the life among the lagoons, and here resided the tribune who acted as chief of the assemblies.

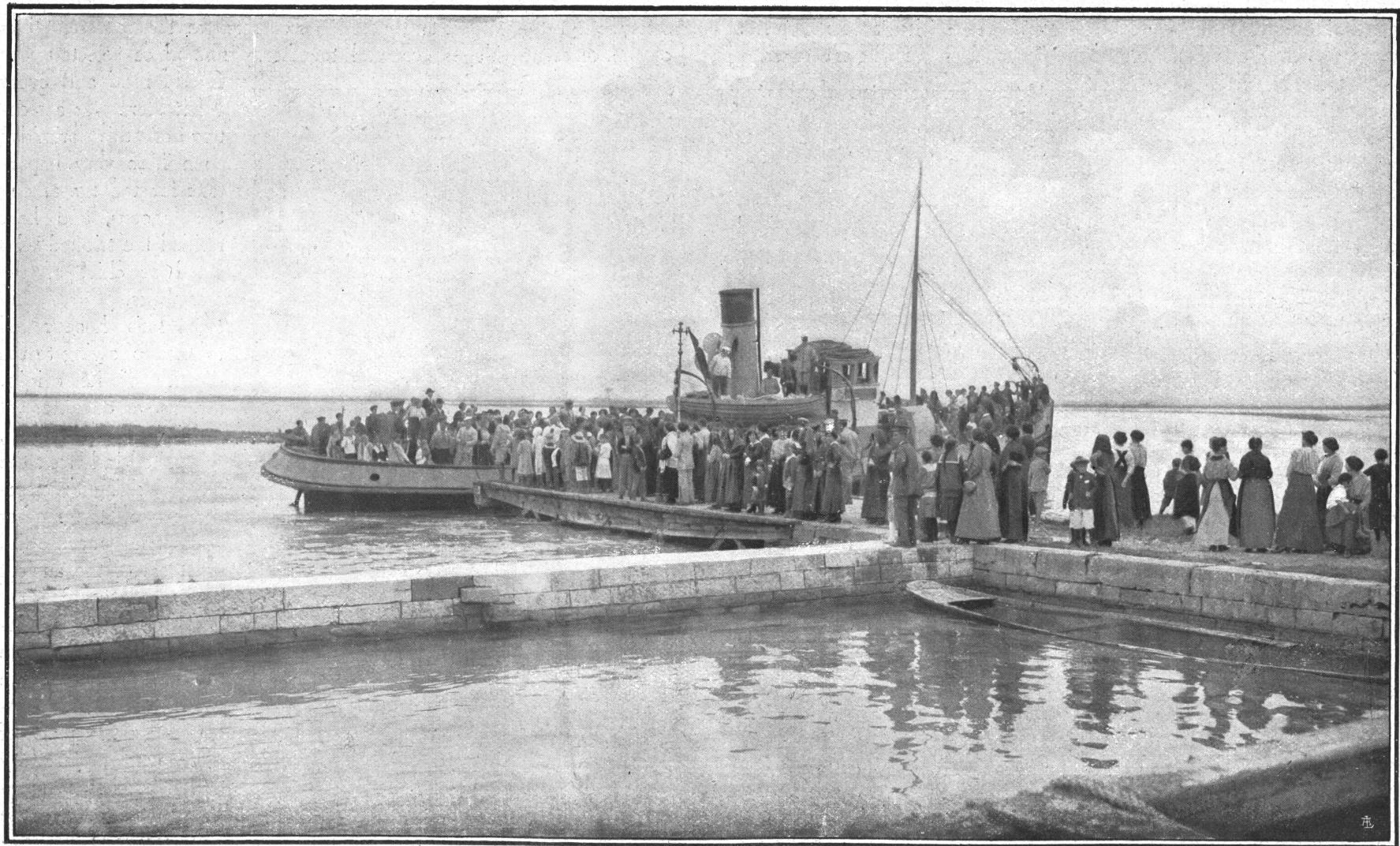
This honour fell to Grado owing to the dignity of its origin, for, as a daughter of Aquileia the renowned, she united in herself the most striking remembrances of the mother with the ceremonial greatness of the ancient and wealthy Basilica.

It was there consequently in preference to other sites that the ancient shrines consecrated by the piety of a few were replaced by those churches so magni-

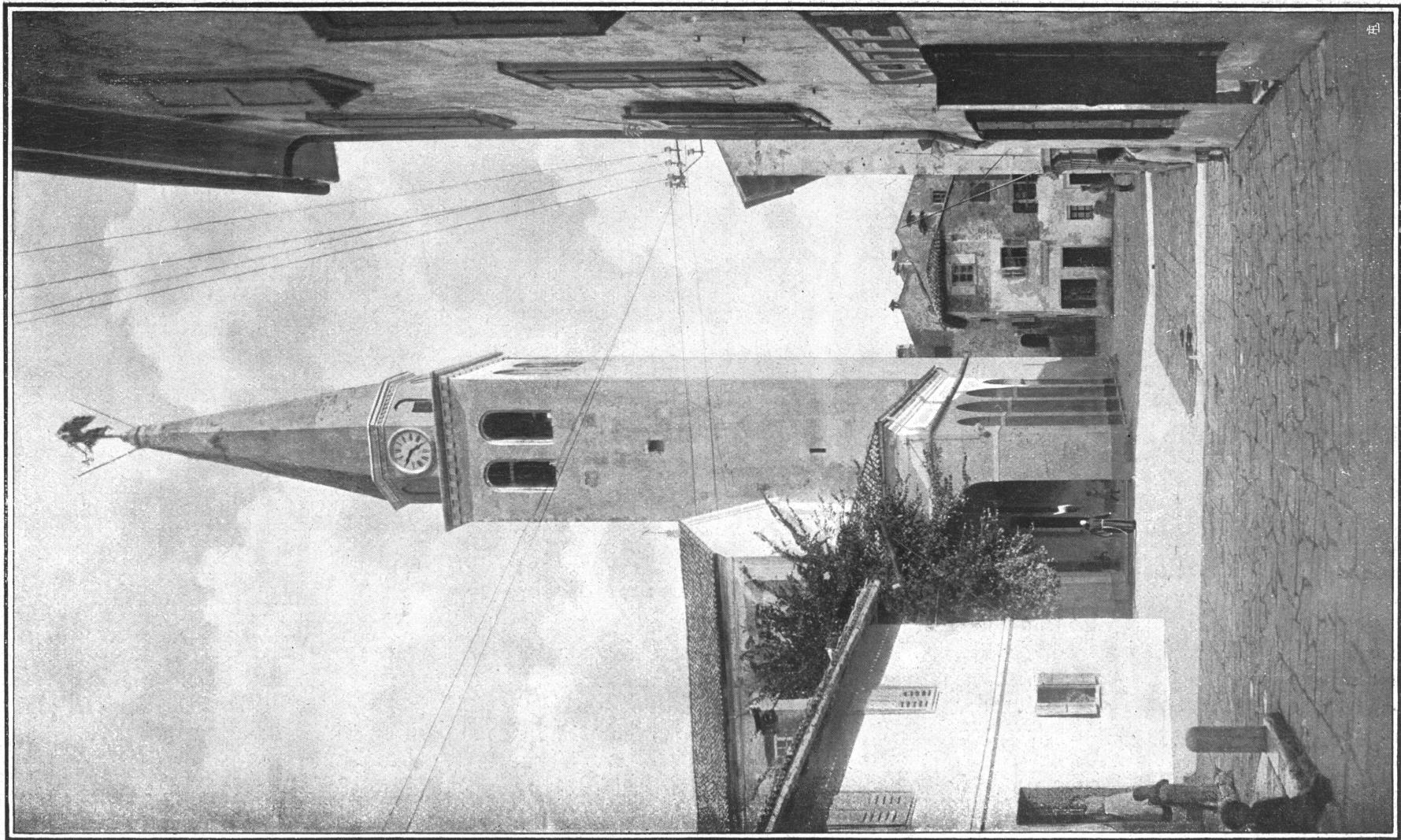
nificent with marble, with metalwork and with sculpture, where the townsmen lavished veritable treasures to make them worthy of their dedication and on a par with their own acquired wealth and splendour.



Basrelief in the church at Barbana.



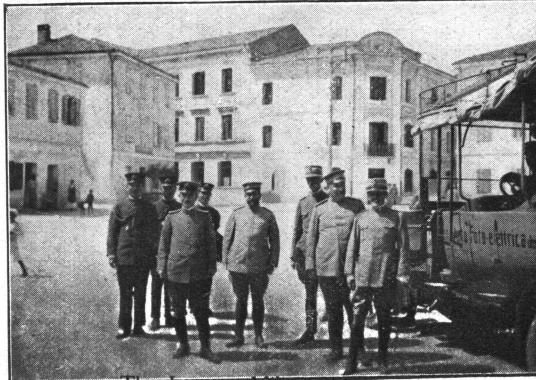
Traditions of Grado: Pilgrims leaving for Barbana.



Grado : The Cathedral.

So rose the church of S. Maria delle Grazie, still standing, rich in mosaics and in sculpture, as well as that of S. Eufemia, the present cathedral, afterwards dedicated to the martyrs Ermagora and Fortunato, together with other chapels of note along the shore, facing the sea or the lagoon, dedicated to the greater Saints in the hope of their propitiating that expanse of sea so fruitful of good and of evil for the people.

Grado held the primacy in religious and political matters alike, the first derived



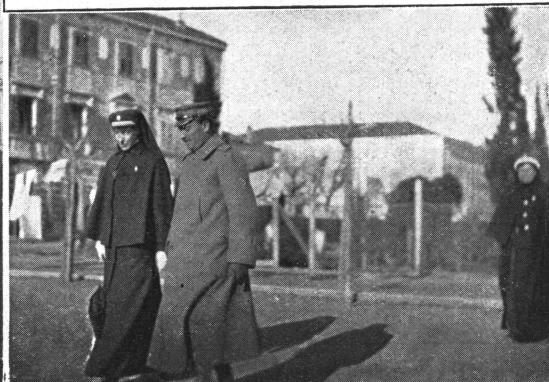
The Japanese Military Mission.

from the second, the second reacting on the first: the greatest amount of authority in church and state remained with Grado, and therefore it became the metropolis of the Venetian lagoons, it continued to be so until the seventh century. At that period, after a series of quarrels among the brotherhood, Eraclea deprived Grado of the state leadership, which in process of time passed to Venice.

Grado was still the holder of the religious primacy, combined with the dignity of the Patriarch, but even for this honour there arose fierce and unhappy contests on the part of revivified Aquileia, already



His Excellency the Minister of Marine. Vice Admiral Corsi.
ILLUSTRIOS GUESTS AT GRADO.



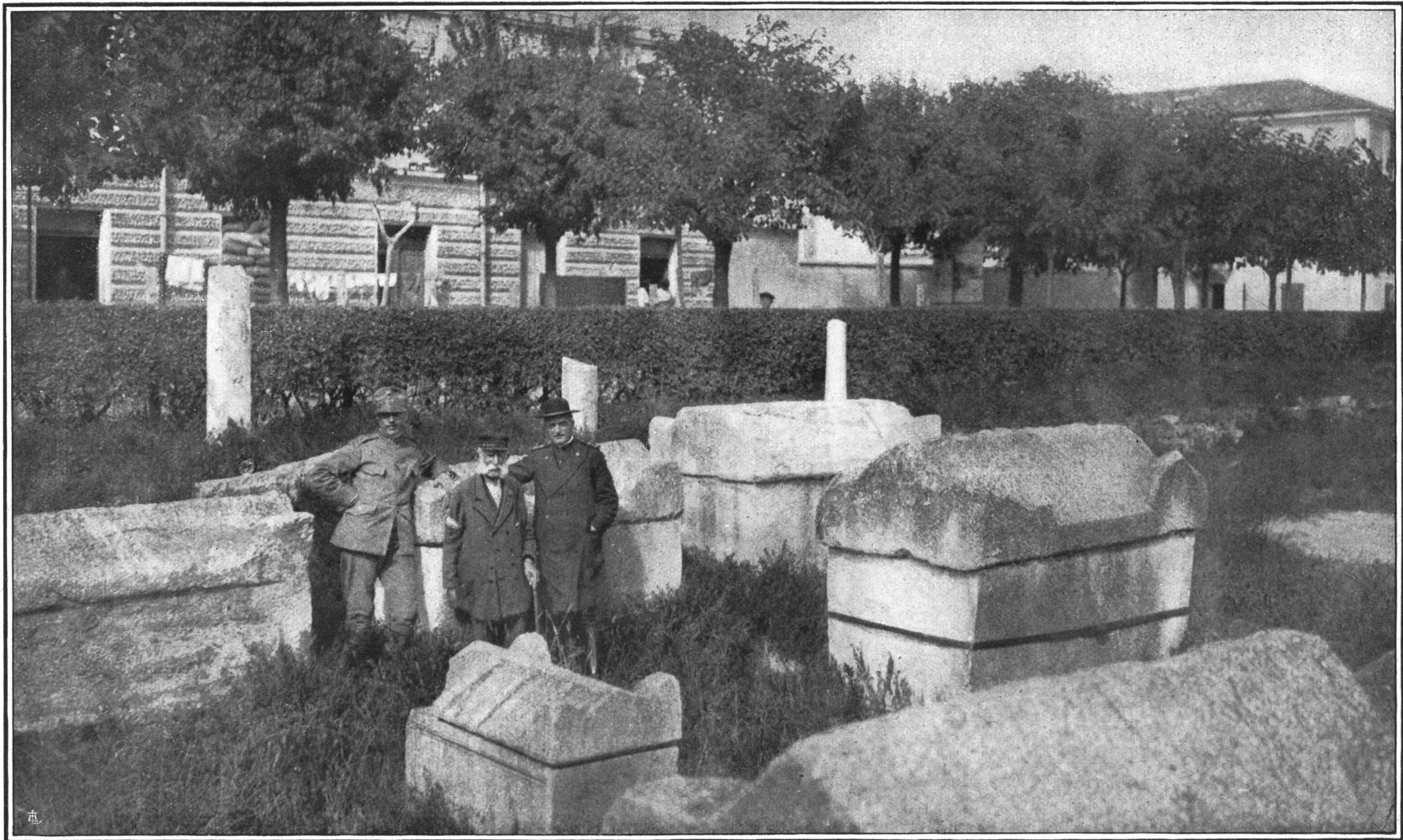
H. R. H. the Duchess Elena of Aosta.

successful by means of the intrigues of its prelates in obtaining the former splendours and the great wealth attached to the lordship of Friuli, and determined at any cost to diminish the importance that Grado had acquired. This conflict lasted until the day when the Patriarchate passed to Venice, already uniting in herself the splendour and the prosperity of the dwellers among the lagoons.

These transfers of authority are accompanied in history by painful disputes

as between brothers, throwing the shadow of sorrows upon life in these places, founded as quiet and peaceful residences, and now become in their turn abodes of conflict, of robbery and of death.

Fierce battles took place, prelates, warriors and people all bearing their share, disturbing the foundation of society, and depriving the inhabitants of the favourable results arising from the labour of the community. In consequence of all this Grado soon fell away from her former wealth. But even when pain and misery had to be faced, the inhabitants were not willing to leave the ground.



Grado: Archeological excavations.

When the government fell into the hands of Venice, Grado had its own Conte chosen from among the nobles of the Grand Council.

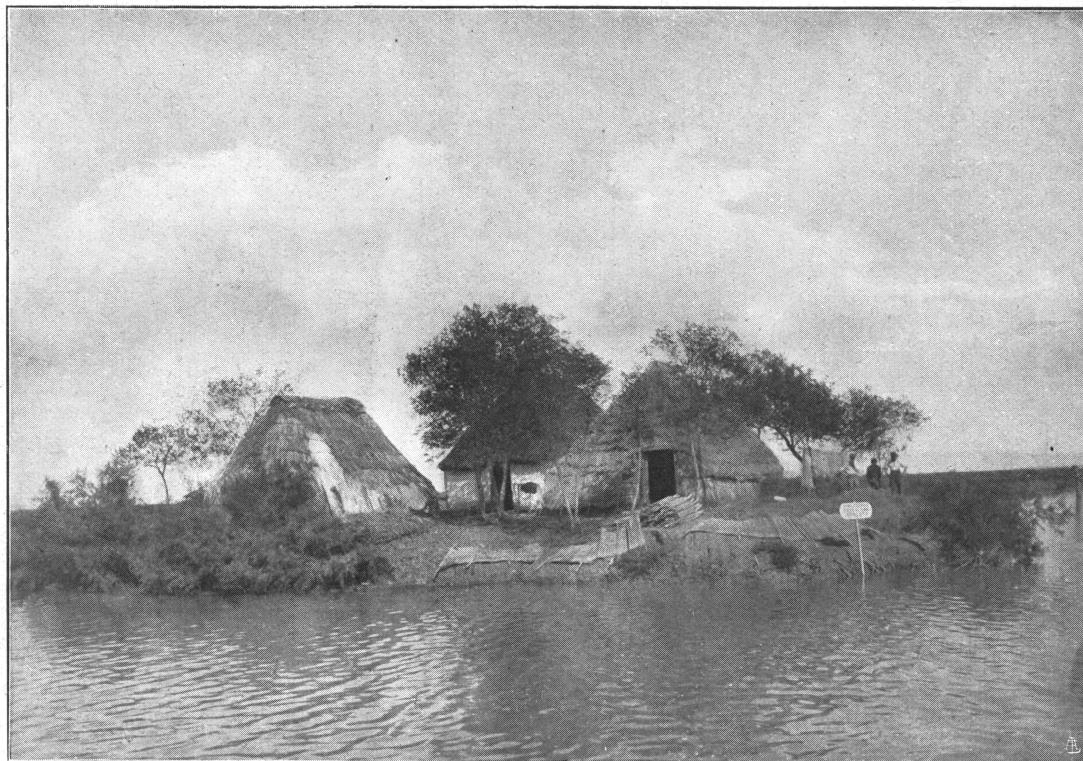
This man was a magistrate of a special character, who united in himself the duties of mayor, of custom-house officer, of judge and of administrator of the Commune. By law he had at disposal six well armed servants, not more than sixty or less than twenty years of age, and one of them had to act as cook. No written laws were in existence, with the exception of a brief list of local customs; customary rights and the knowledge attained by the Conte formed the rules of judgment. There were associated with him in the governing body the harbour master, the noble council, the judges, the comandador, the two chamberlains, the chancellor, the chief of police.

Grado enjoyed many exemptions allowed by the Venetian government, in virtue of its ancient origin; notably the exemption from all dues throughout Friuli, on fish cured in the city of glorious traditions, which was treated as a privileged market.

Later Grado followed the fortunes of her daughter, in the splendid orbit traced by the Republic of San Marco, in days when the swift galleys and astute traders voyaged eastward, and brought back

copious results of the negotiations and of the trade, then again in days when she shrunk into herself, waiting in the restricted life of old age for the end of her rule.

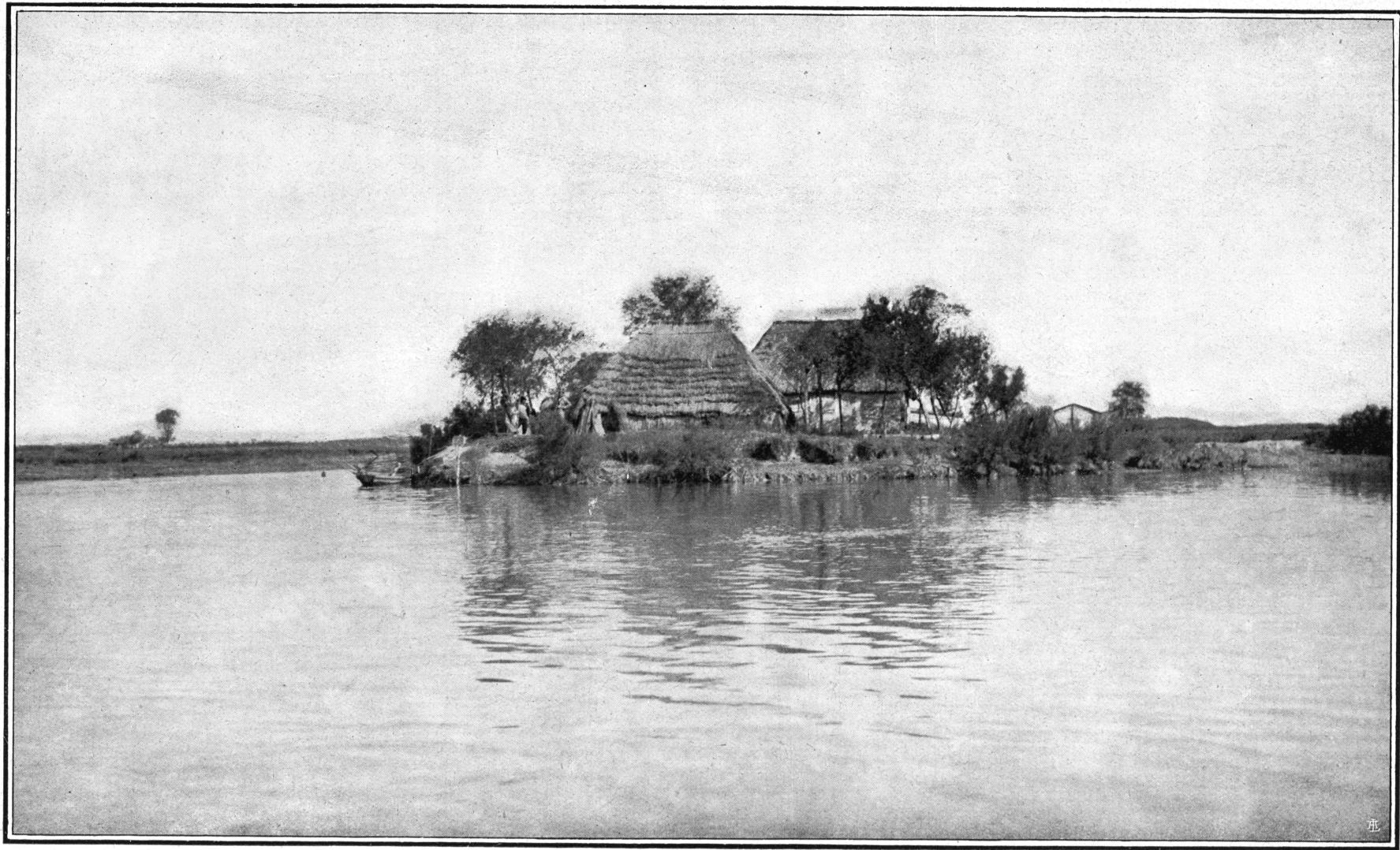
The life of Grado was limited to that of the fishermen, since it had become impossible to command the means necessary for making good the lands that had been invaded by the sea. The daily labour was difficult and exacting, both at sea and on the lagoon; but the boats suited for each kind of fishing increased steadily in number, until they formed quite a fleet. The long list of fishers was divided according to the area where they were ac-



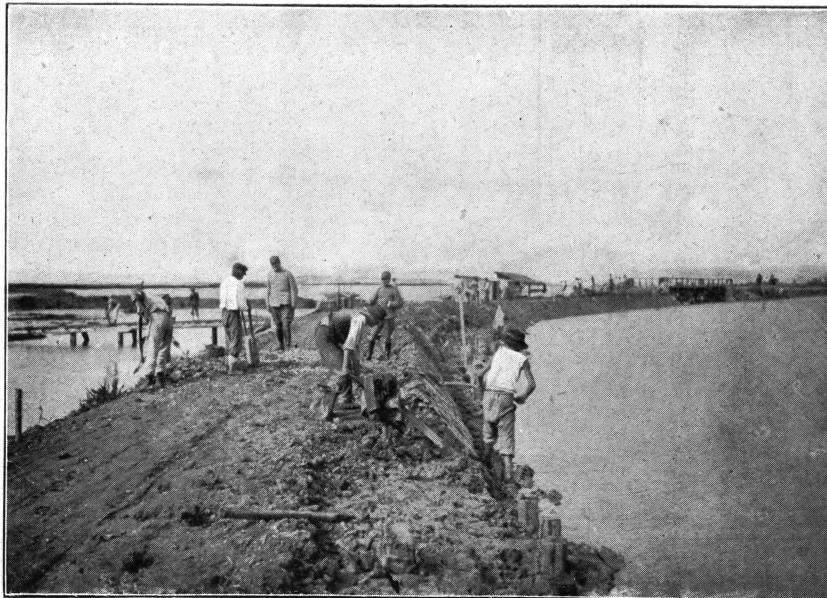
A "casone" of fishermen.

tive, and thus there came to be fishermen of the lagoon, fishermen of the sea, and those who worked on the sands.

Life went on through the centuries after a tranquil fashion: various forms of civilisation rose and fell all around her, but Grado



A Grado lagoon.



Making the road to Corbatto.

remained apart, too much so, as if shunning all outside agitation.

In 1797, by the Treaty of Campoformio, Grado passed to the Hapsburg, then in 1809 it passed to France, and in 1815, after the Congress of Vienna, it came once more to Austria.

This was the last Station of its Via Dolorosa.

These new masters were assiduous in their attention to the neighbourhood of Grado and its lagoon, but their paternal solicitude had no other aim than that of crushing every movement of Italian life. So the years went by until 1900.

At that date there sprang up the wish to make use of the fine sandy shore in order to bring strangers to Grado for the summer. It was at this point that the necessity became obvious for a regulated scheme

of work, in connection with artistic ideas. The scheme was approved after undergoing some modifications. The new Grado, as it may be called on account of its important building operations, grew up to the eastward of the old town, to be precise just behind the historic building known as the Fortino, which formed the end of the Via Stefania.

The bathing claimed many visitors, from all parts of the world. In 1913 the bathers brought together were 18,000; the profit from all this did not accrue to the city where they were visitors, but was exploited by Austrian capitalists, and went entirely to the other side of the Timavo. The ancient Grado remained unchanged, and became the point for excursions of rich visitors; glorious Grado, the metro-



Bridge on the road to Corbatto.



Barbana island.



Sanctuary of Barbana.



Grado: The Belvedere.

polis of the Venetian lagoons became a museum of antiquities, not always in keeping with its bad times. The contact with pleasure-seekers had a negative influence on the minds of the young people, with very little advantage to their morals.

Our declaration of war found Grado deprived of any effectives. From a population of 6000, more than 1200 were conscripts in the Austrian army. In like proportion Italy would have called 6,800,000 men to arms. There remained merely the old men, the women and children, and a very few who had managed to escape from the operation of the rigid Austrian regulations.

But in Grado, like some fire covered up by cinders that yet breaks



The First anniversary of the Liberation of Grado: The Commemoration.

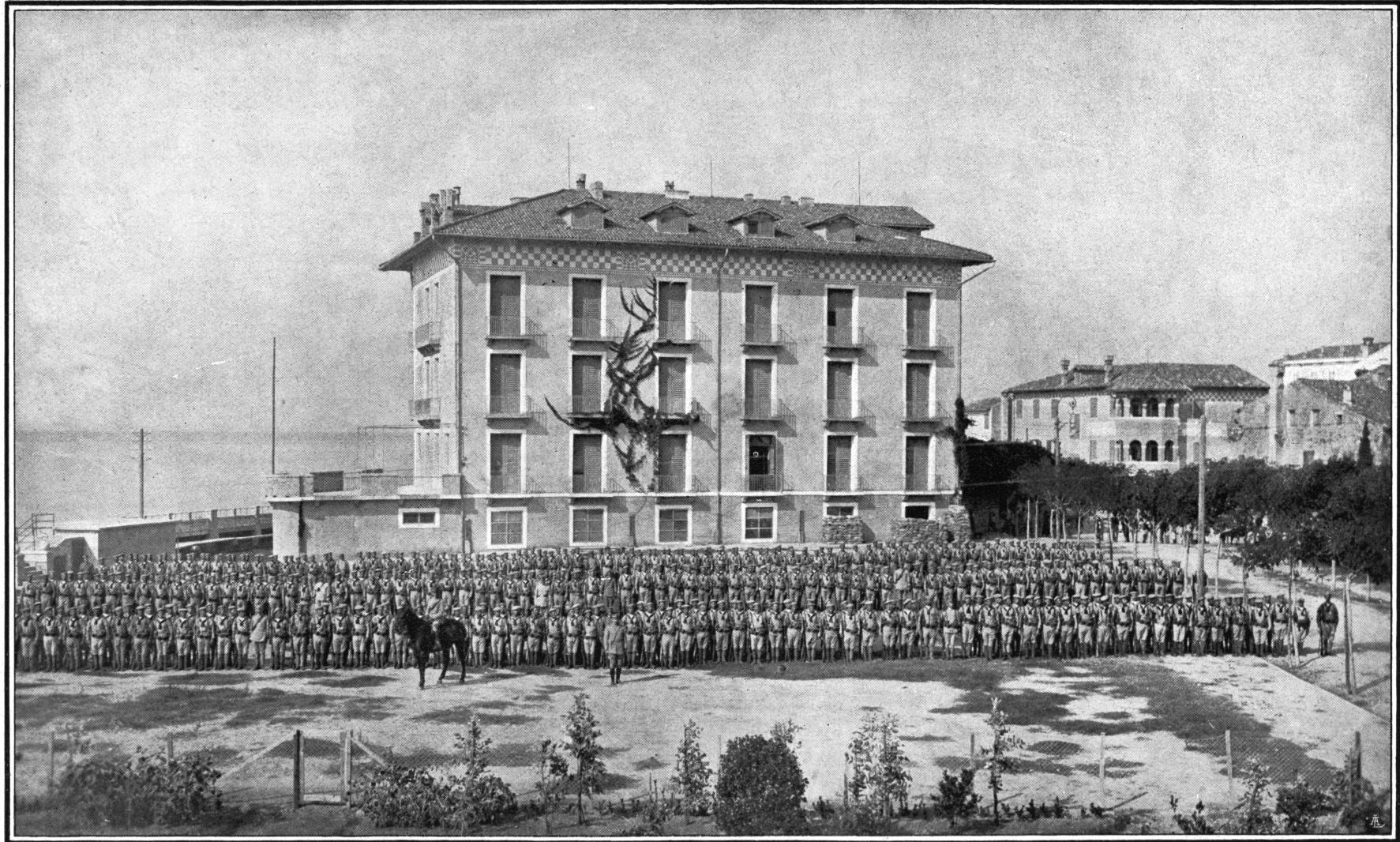


The Memorial Stone.

forth with a kindling breath, all minds were afire with the hope of liberation. They had not long to wait. Their impatience was a noble one.

On the afternoon of 25 May 1915, when one of our destroyers had made an inspection of the lagoon, a group of ladies and young people unfurled the Italian flag on the beautiful campanile, where in long past days had been displayed the glorious standards of SS. Ermagora e Fortunato and S. Marco; they decided to hoist the tricolour in order to announce to the city and over the broad lagoon that the moment of freedom had arrived. The ringing of the bells published the fact, sounding out in that solemn hour.

Jovial beneath the sparkling sunlight, the silken banner meets



Review of the naval garrison of Grado.

its response in the sacred and beautiful anthem of the Country restored to the people. What emotion must seize the hearts who have waited so long for this hour! A few minutes later the first bersaglieri appeared, and took possession of the city in the name of the King of Italy.

Next day, 26 May, our sailors arrived and the city passed definitely into our hands.



Heroines of Grado.

THE FISHERMEN OF THE LAGOON

They confine their sphere of work to the fishery in the lagoon. In a bygone age they built their so called *casoni* on small mounds kept in place by hurdles; curious edifices of tree trunks and reeds, covered with stubble, serving as shelters; here they lived the year round, only in the winter the women, the children and the old people went back to Grado, but were ready to inhabit their casone with the first warmth of the spring sun.

The casoni comprise one large room in the centre, with the hearth; at the end is a sleeping place for the whole family; in front is stored the

fishing tackle. If the family is numerous and there is money enough, they build two or more casoni, and the life goes on here in the small space afforded by a knoll of dry ground.

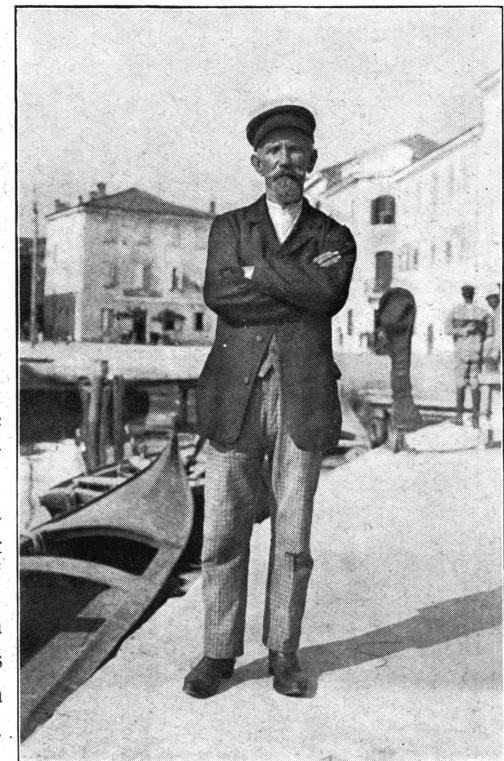
Everyone works; men, women, children, old and young, all set fishing lines in the lagoon, as they are able, and thus earn their living.

The fisherman's art is specialised according to the habits of the different kinds of fish. They have, and always have had, since the art progresses very slowly, cannelle, cogoli, passerelli, nasse, reoni, gombine, and the toagna. They are also all owners of light skiffs.

The principal islands of the lagoon of Grado are: Barbana, famous for its sanctuary; Gorgo, S. Pietro d'Orrio, Morgo.

The fishing has always been free to everyone and all over the lagoon; for the right of choice they formerly employed the plan of a regatta, but afterwards they substituted the method of making the selection according to lot. The fishermen go to Grado on Saturdays to settle accounts for the fish sent to market day by day.

At Easter, at Christmas, at the feast-day of the *Per-*



A fisherman of Grado.



Our sailors at Grado.

don di Barbana, they leave their *casoni*, and all meet together at Grado to enjoy a pleasant time among their kinsfolk.

SEA FISHERMEN

They are members of a close corporation, and they own more strongly built boats fitted for a crew of five men. The principal catch is the sardine. The favourable season is from April till October.

The boat remains at sea for eight or ten days. Every day there come out cargo boats, called *portolanti*, and these visit each boat on the station transhipping the fish and carrying them to market or to the factory.

Every week the boats themselves usually return to harbour, replenish stocks of provisions, and look after necessary repairs, then go to sea again.

When October is past, profitable sardine fishing ceases, and the men are compelled to change their occupation, and fish in other waters. The fishing is very productive, it provides employment also for three local factories for the curing of sardines.

SAND CARRIERS

They are so named because they transport sand from the lagoon of Grado to Trieste and other places in the Istrian peninsula. They

own very strong cargo boats. The sand is taken from near Belvedere, close to Grado, and is transported to be used by masons in their building work; then the boats bring back Istrian stone. It is a heavy piece of work, but sand carrying is profitable when the sailors are robust and indefatigable.

At Grado, in former times, there was a special tithe for fishermen and sand carriers. At the end of each season the "bell of the quarter" rang, and all the crews came to the church to pay the fourth part of their profits. This custom has however been abandoned little by little.

FACTORIES FOR SARDINE CURING

There were three of these factories associated in a Trust. They were closed when sea fishing ceased for the year. About one hundred and fifty workers were employed during a favourable season. They worked from seven to seven, for 14 centimes per hour; overtime and holidays were reckoned at 16 cent. of workers was only about ninety

During the winter the number

CATERERS FOR THE STRANGERS

Catering for the strangers was managed by an association of foreign capitalists; very few Grado people derived any profit from



Fishermen well on in years.



A street in Grado.

this new work. Many girls and women, as well as some of the men, who wanted to get some money with the minimum of hard work, took up the inferior services at the pensions and hotels, or were employed as attendants in the bathing establishments. The last named work was much sought after, although leading to an odd situation. The management committee by their rules, absolutely forbade any attendants to receive tips, and settled their pay at 25 lire per month. By degrees the pay diminished, and in the last season the employes received no pay, but the rule forbidding tips was set aside.

It may be affirmed that this new occupation did not conduce to any great elevation of tone among the young women of Grado, if these matters can be judged from the documents connected with the bathing establishments.

In 1913 there were, as already stated, 18,000 bathers; the profit from the administration was 400,000 kronen, but the Municipality received from the management committee only 30,000 kronen.



Grado: Free distribution of milk

These figures are too clear to require any comment.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

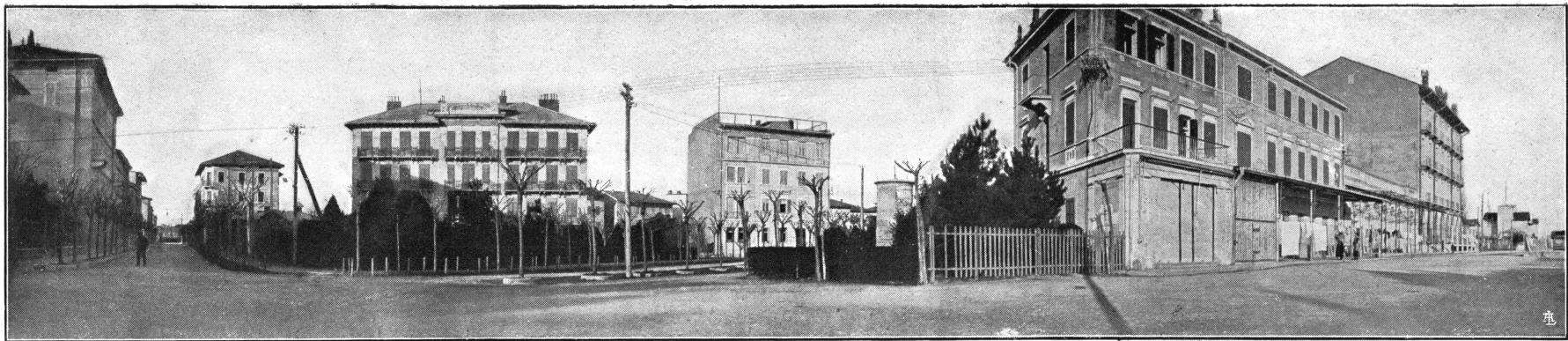
No other flourishing local industry was in existence. There were a few carpenters and blacksmiths, but hardly enough of them for the peoples' requirements.

A steam laundry had been started a few years ago, but was found unprofitable.

A few men, in recent years and during the demand for new edifices, gave up their fishing trade and took to the more profitable building work.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Among the population of Grado there was very little inclination towards thrift, in spite of the institution of several credit societies with that aim. With the exception of a few families who were provident and in a position to make their work yield them sufficient for comfort, nearly all thought only of the passing day, spending freely during the good times, and suffering poverty in the bad ones.



The new Grado; A "piazza".



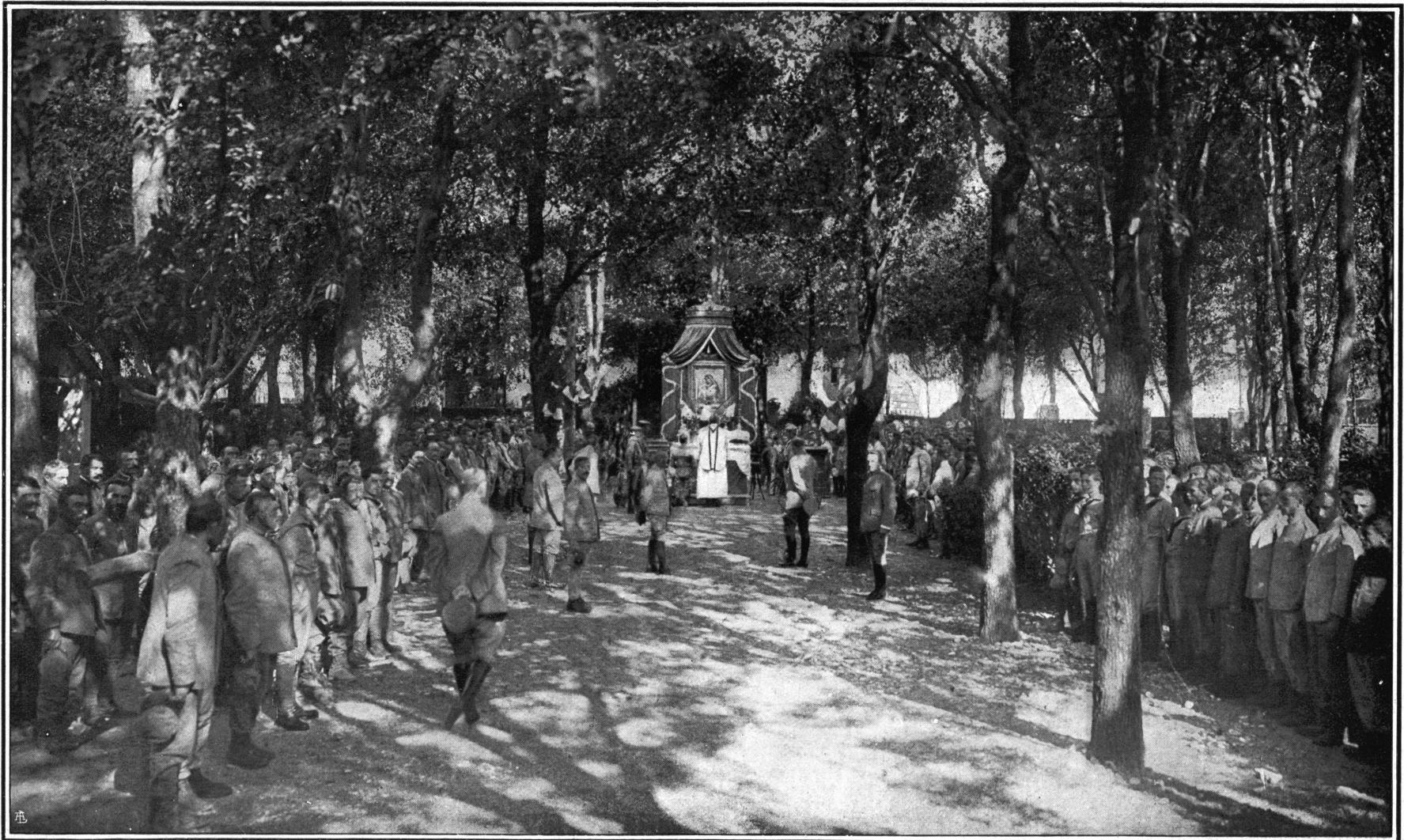
A Sunday at Grado.



Childrens' Convalescent Home.



Porto Buso: Improvement works.



The sailors' Mass.



Grado: The sewing machine workers.

When the strangers ceased to come, and fishing was also much diminished, at the opening of the war, the sardine curing factories were closed, and trade was paralysed, so that the small savings disappeared. The Italian Government found Grado in a very distressed state.

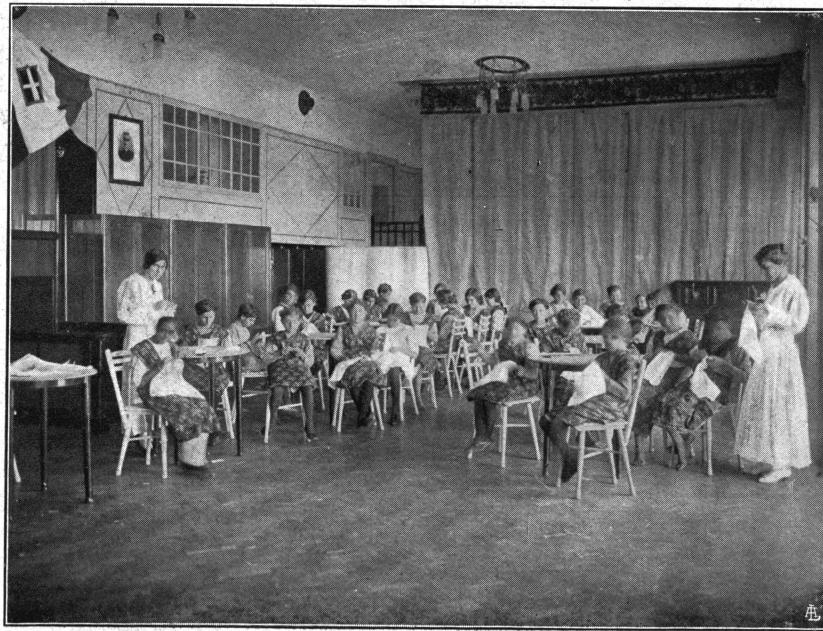
OOO

What did the Royal Navy do for Grado? It may safely be said that our Navy has done well, certainly as well as possible, for the "Città Redenta". Due respect has been paid to religion, to churches, to the clergy, and all has been arranged in order that worship should be carried on as usual.

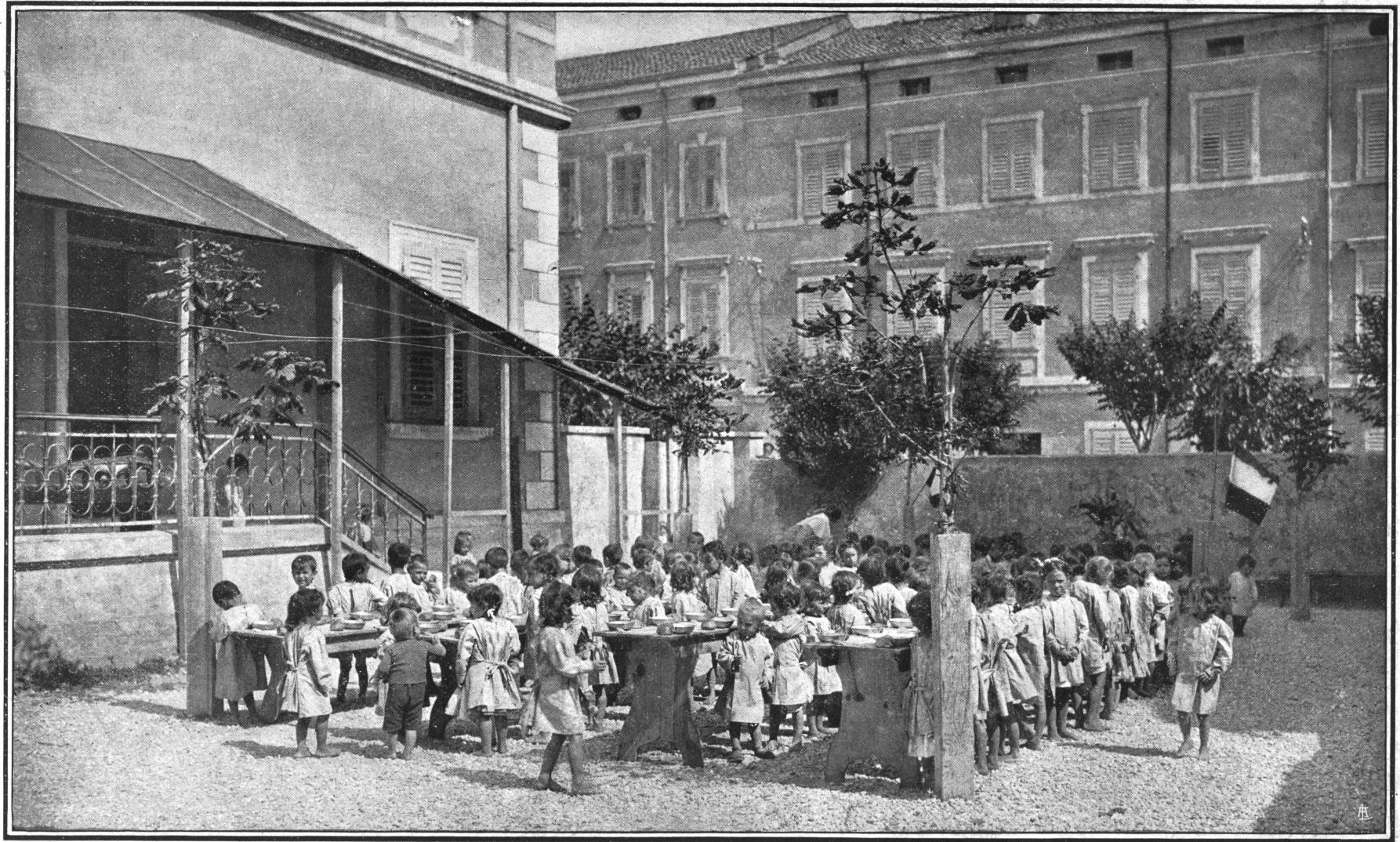
The brave sailors who formed the garrison presented to the noble cathedral two tripods of wrought iron exquisitely worked, and gave an example of sedateness and order during the religious functions, so calm and solemn.

The Command provided the citizens with means to carry out the ancient procession of the *Perdon di Barbana*, which is now not a matter of display, but of devout resignation and calm faith in Divine Providence. In addition to this the Navy looks after the traffic in the intricate channels of the lagoon, in order to facilitate the transport of food for the remaining inhabitants.

The Naval Department has brought back to life and renewed



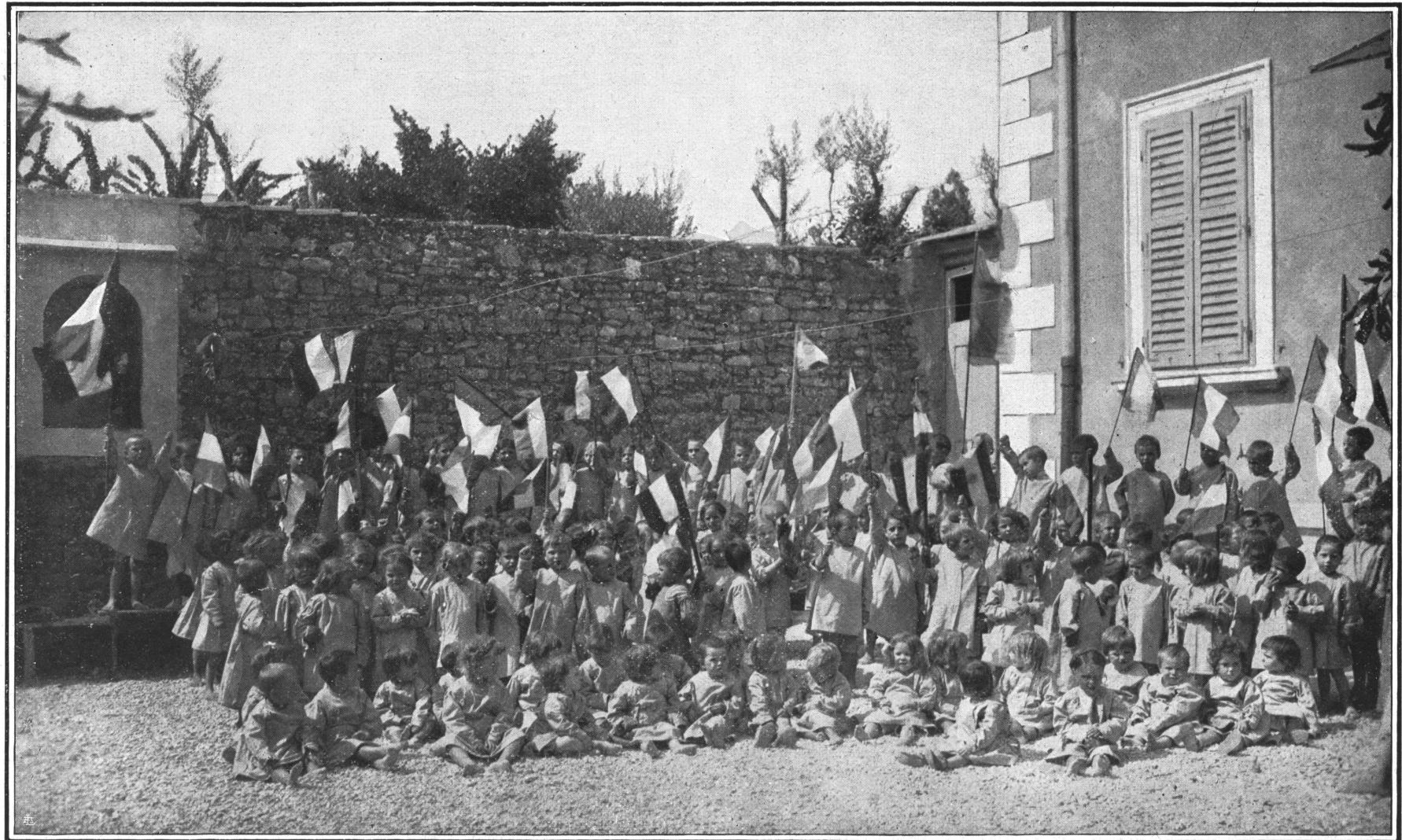
Grado: The workers by hand



Grado: Open air meals: The very little children.



Grado: Open air meals: The boys and girls.



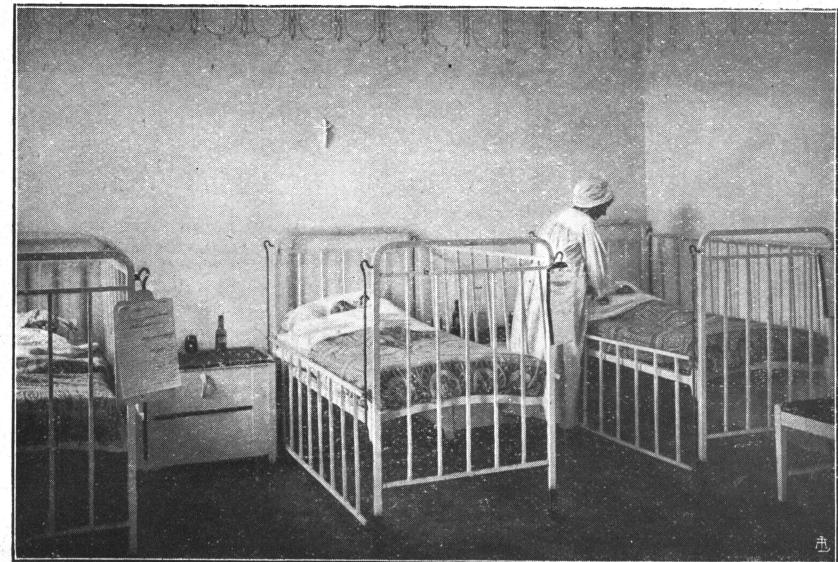
Grado: Play-time at the Children's Home.



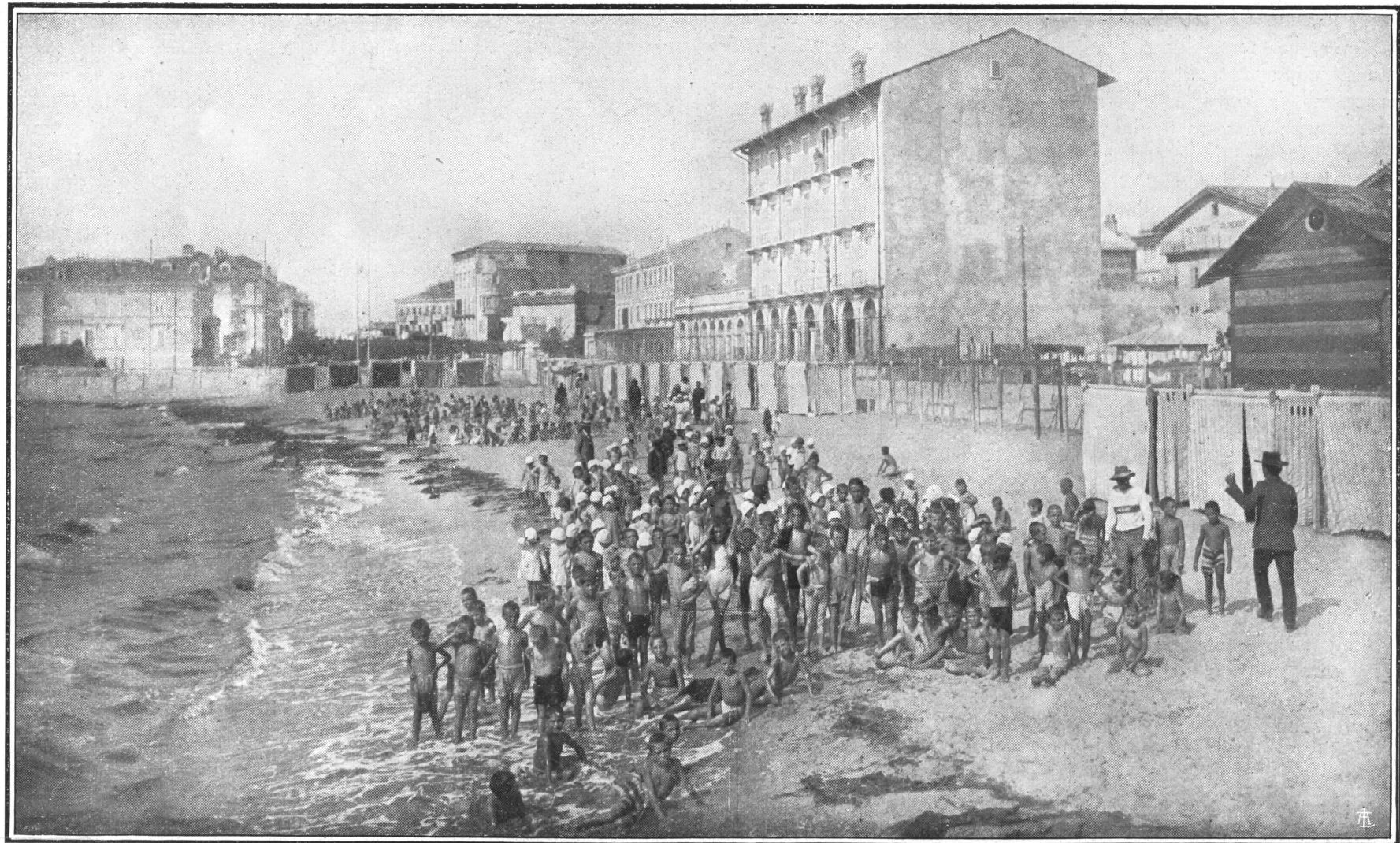
Grado: Girls' playground.



Grado: The façade of the Hospital.



The Hospital: A ward.



Grado: The sun-bath.

usefulness the "Consorzio dei Pescatori", has reestablished the fish market, improved transport, and has succeeded in providing the association with a reserve fund exceeding 70,000 lire over and above the individual holdings.

The Navy also employs such men as are still in good health, in engineering work. It has grappled with the difficulties of the sanitary problem, has improved the conditions of life, has studied the question of malaria, of new ground filled in, of prophylactic remedies against typhoid and cholera, and employed adequate measures for bringing into practical form the propositions of medical science.

An ambulatory has been arranged for the townspeople, and a childrens' hospital has been set going in a very complete form. Here are lavishly supplied all the resources of science and of bounty. Everything is on a small scale, but there is every necessary for restoration to health. The number of death among the children had been about 18 per month, but lately it has come down to no more than two.



Grado : The effects of an aerial bombardment.

CHARITABLE DEPARTMENT

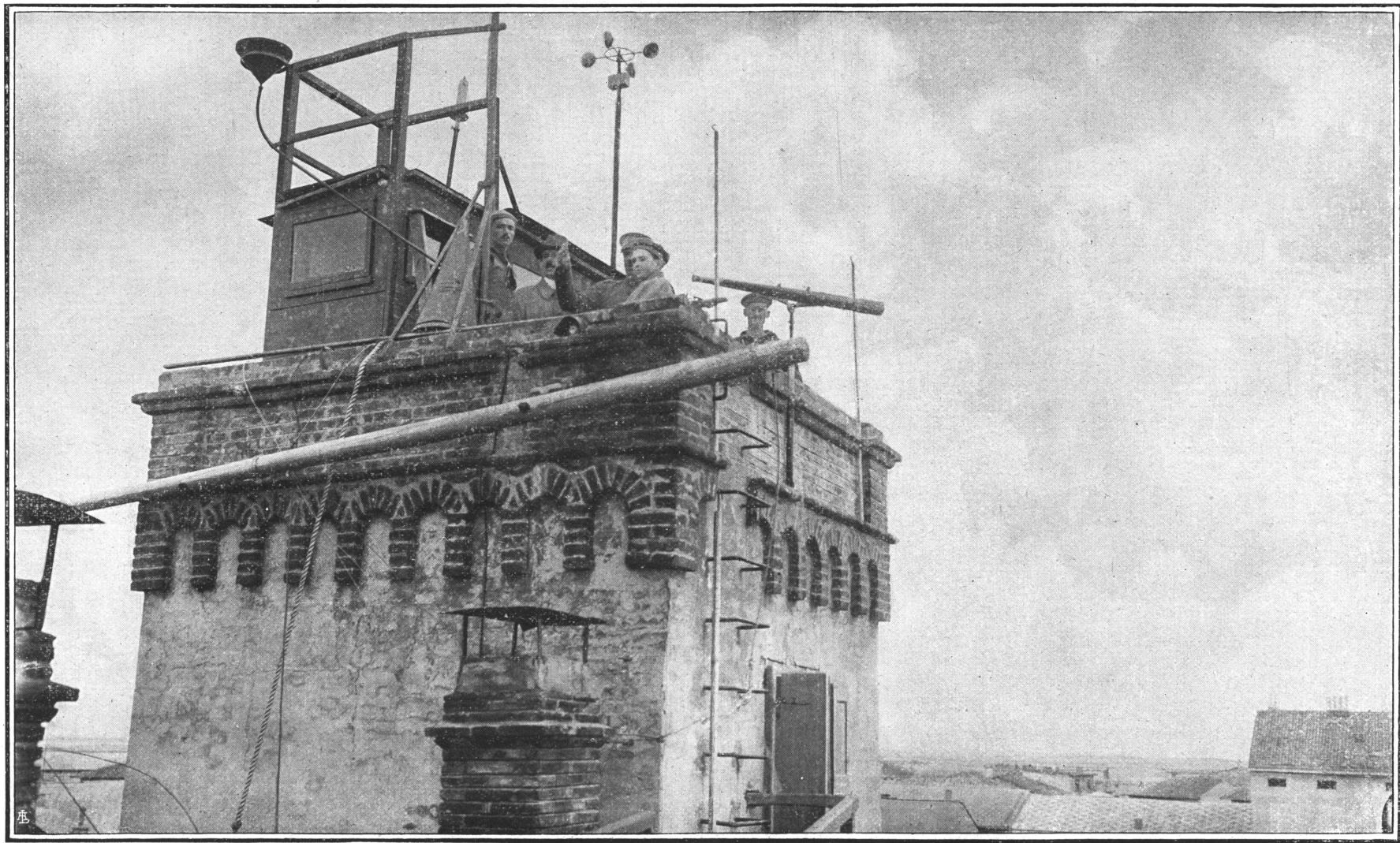
Is a project of the Command, and is also subsidised by the General Secretary for Home Affairs; its aim is careful attention to the wants of children, the women, the invalids and the aged. It is under the direction of the Chaplains' and Medical Departments of the Navy, aided by a Committee of townspeople.

On the initiative of this department there has been established a working party of women for making soldiers' clothes: a working party of girls, where beginners are instructed and those who already know how to work are encouraged to persevere; a school of domestic economy for teaching the management of a household.

Milk, coffee, sugar, are distributed periodically for the aged, to children, to sick poor among the inhabitants.

A shop has been opened for retailing of articles of prime necessity at suitable prices.

By the Navy too have been instituted, and worked excellently,



H. R. H. the Crown Prince at the Grado semaphore station.



Grado: Members of the garrison.



A sentinel on the lagoon.

the subsidiary arrangements of the school with the view of rendering the results of the curriculum more practical.

The children have codliver oil before dinner, they are placed under treatment of sun baths. Meals are provided for the children at the Home for those of the elementary schools and for the working parties.

There are playgrounds for the children and for the boys and girls, under the surveillance of the teachers. In this way the Charity Department, by its careful action, manages to impart strength, amusement, and both education and instruction to those who will be the men and women of to-morrow.



The Sailors' Home: The reading room.

and the adjacent waters, it has also carried on a work of beauty and holiness in the true spirit of Italy.

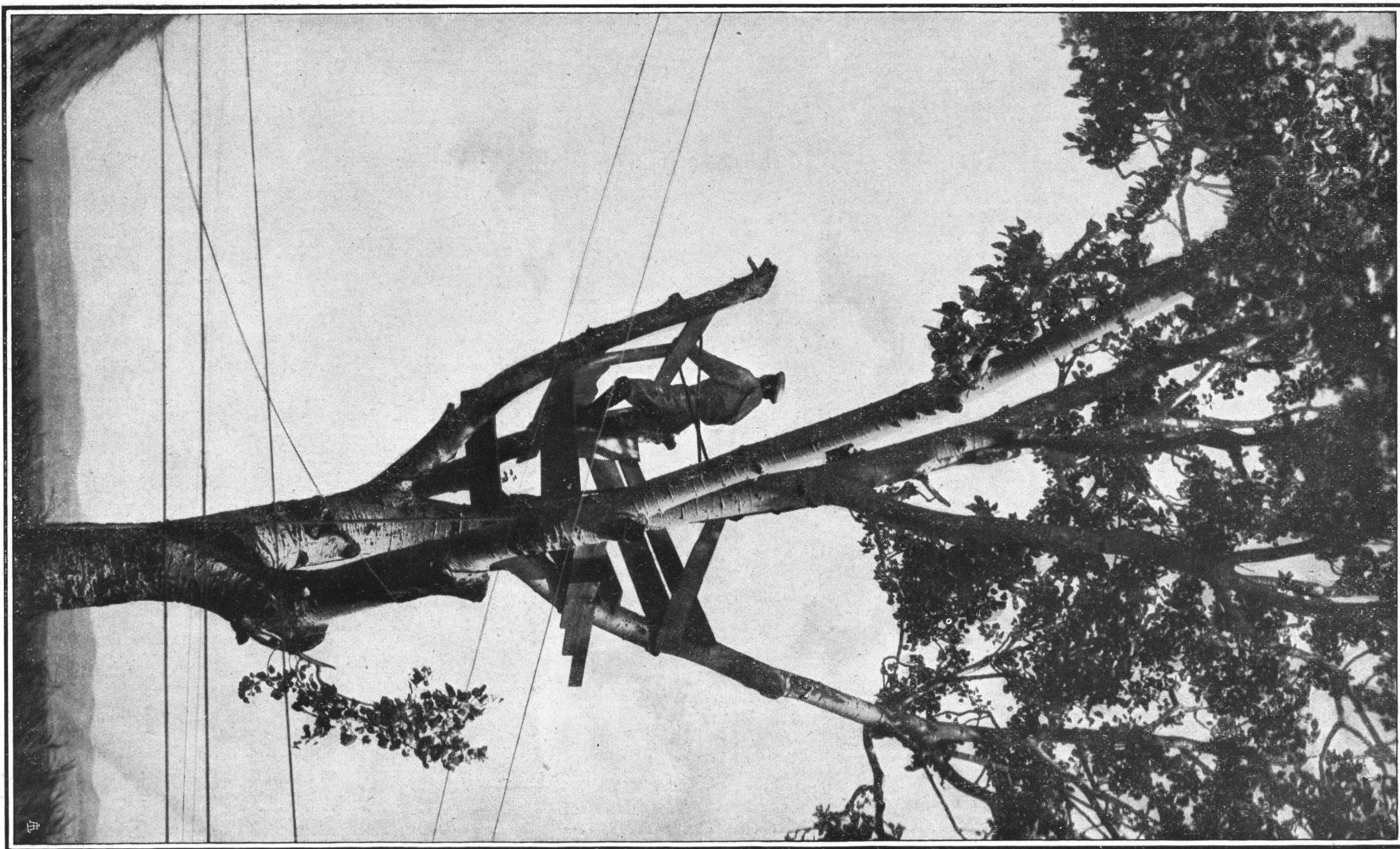
EMILIO FERRANDO.

Our Navy thus discharges the task entrusted to it by the Mother Country, after a worthy fashion. It has been a long and patient piece of work, many aspects of it were uncertain and some quite unknown, but it has always been kind, always good in intention, always praiseworthy: it has developed and continues to do so day by day with all the tenderness of well principled motherhood.

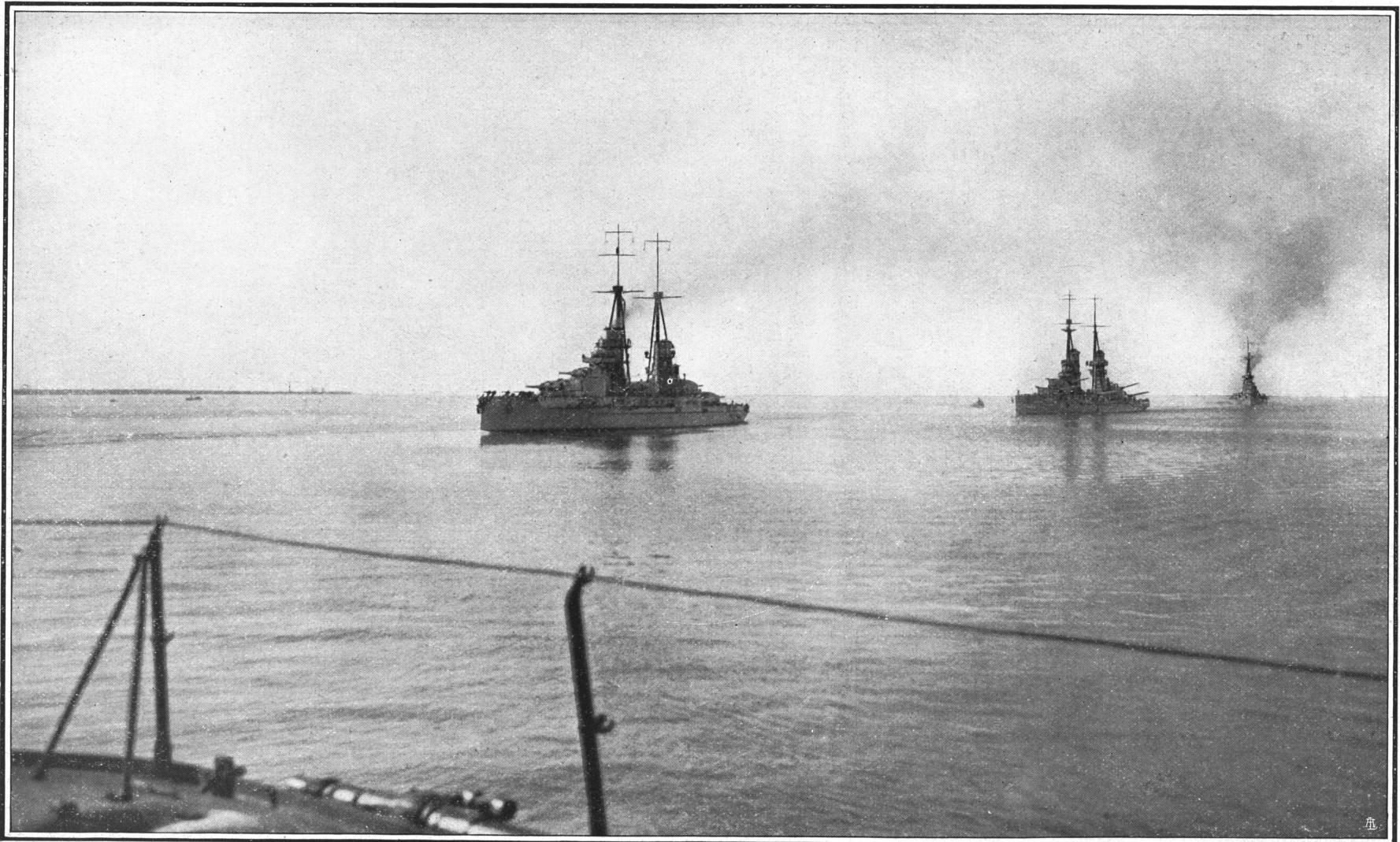
While therefore the defensive Command of this fortress fulfils its mandate in safeguarding the coast



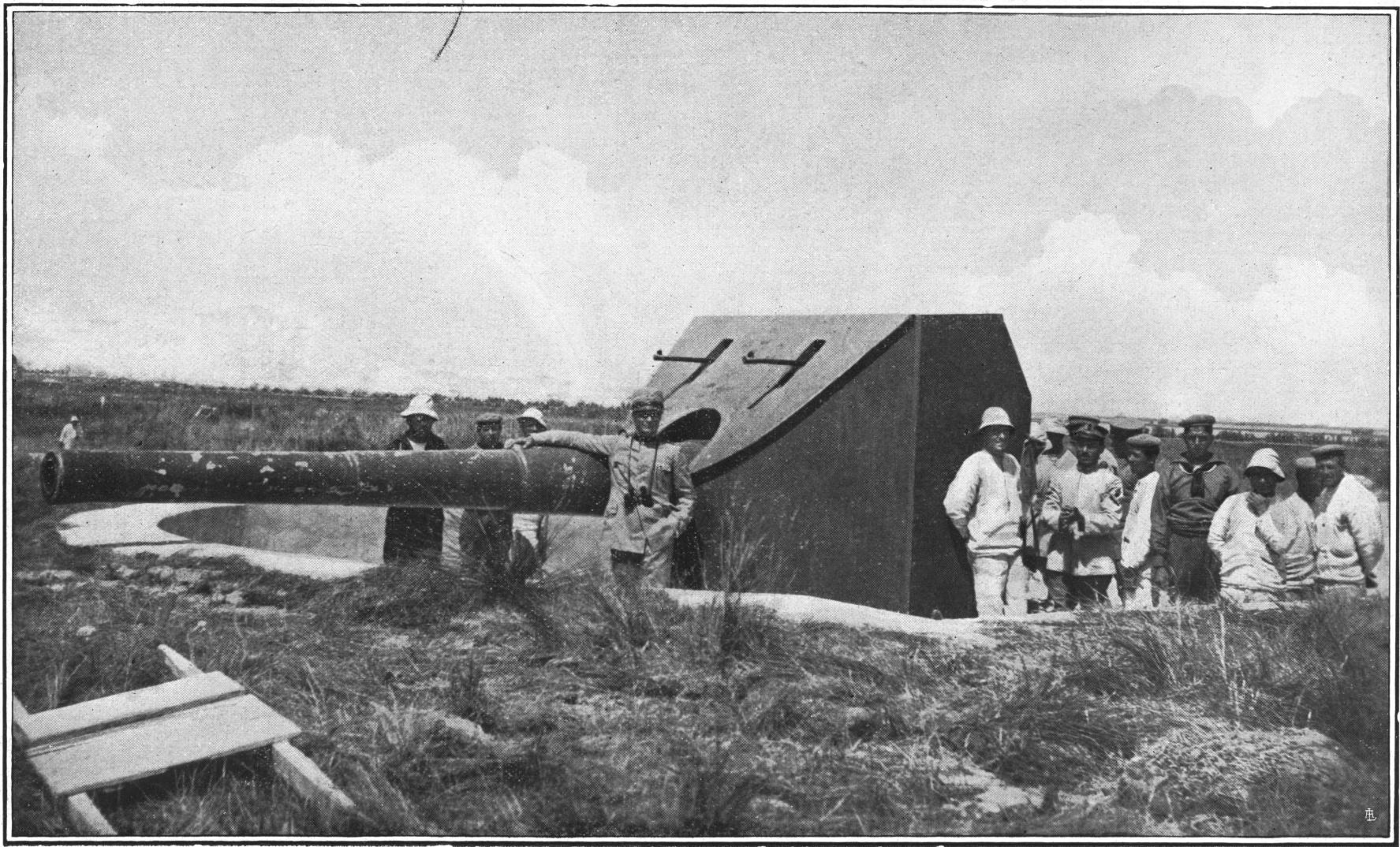
Monfalcone: Bombardment of the Cathedral.



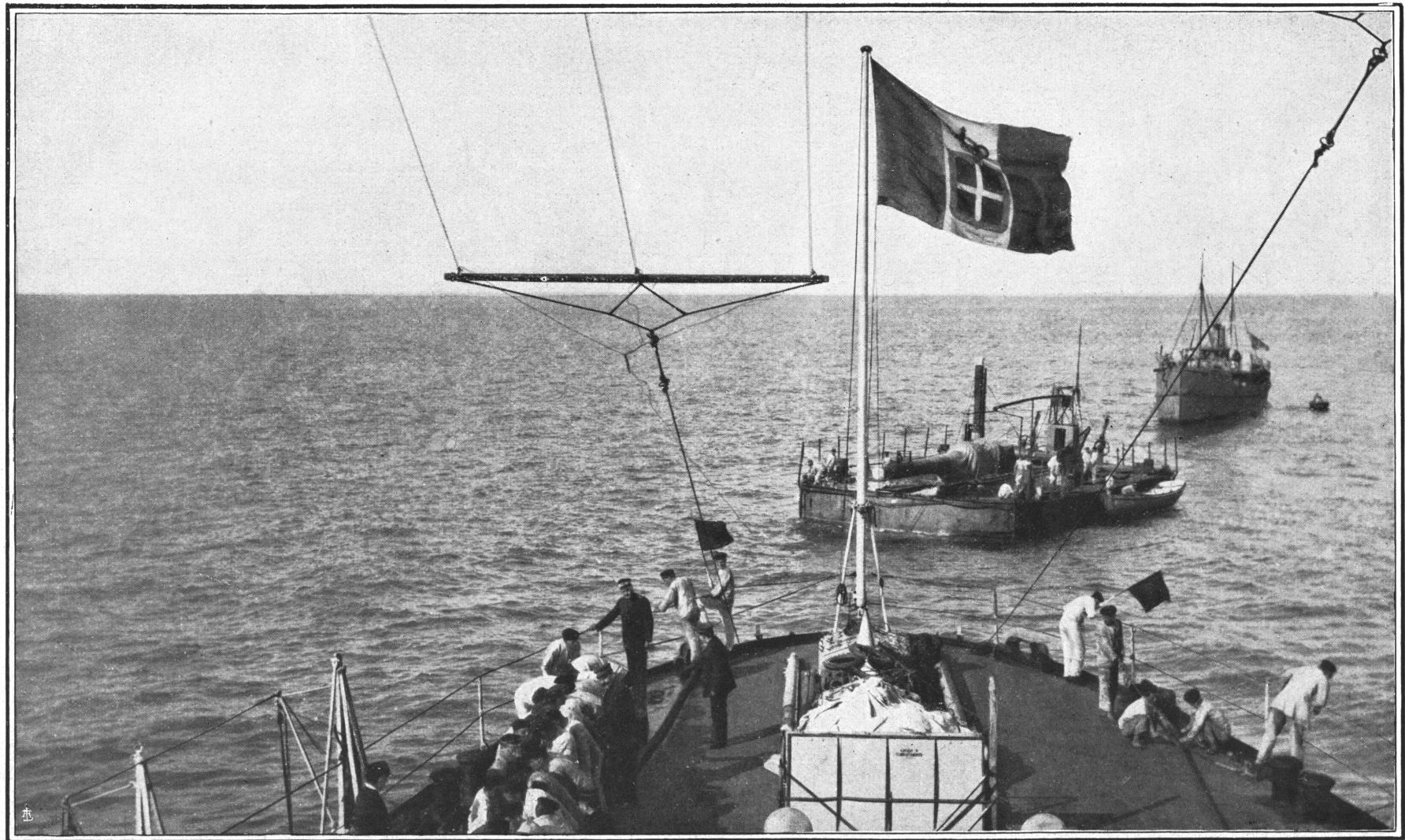
A vedette.



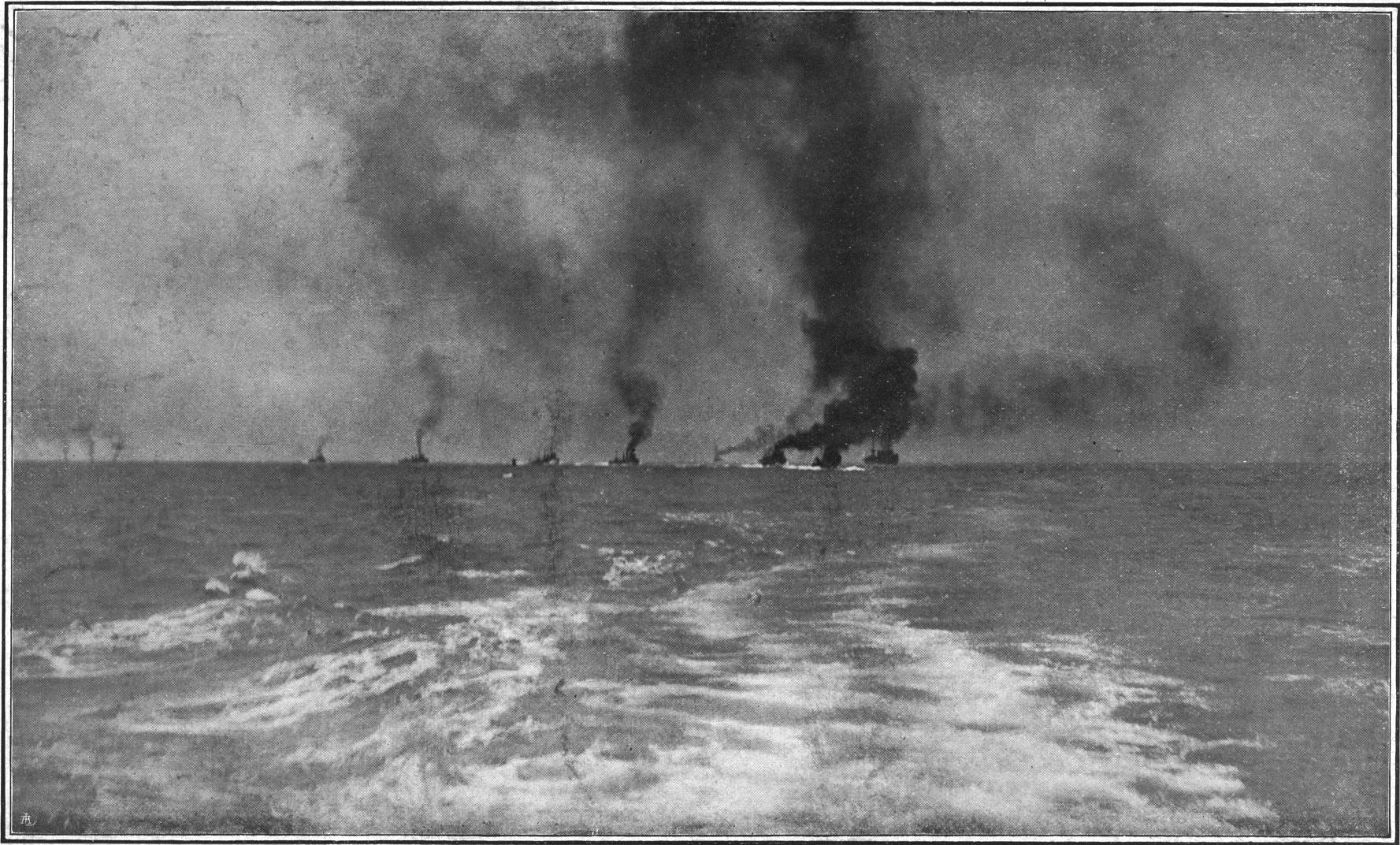
A squadron on a cruise.



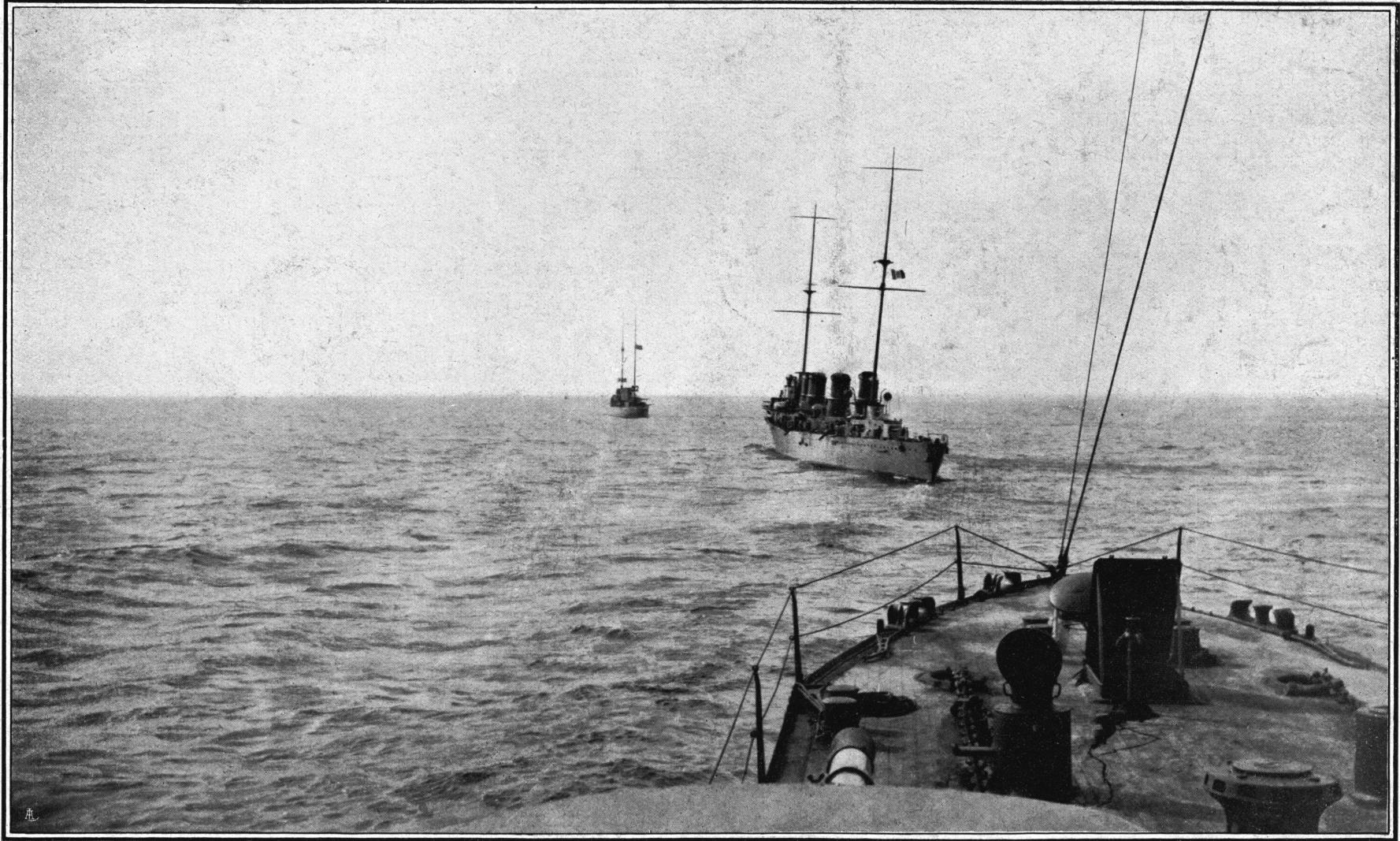
Defensive battery.



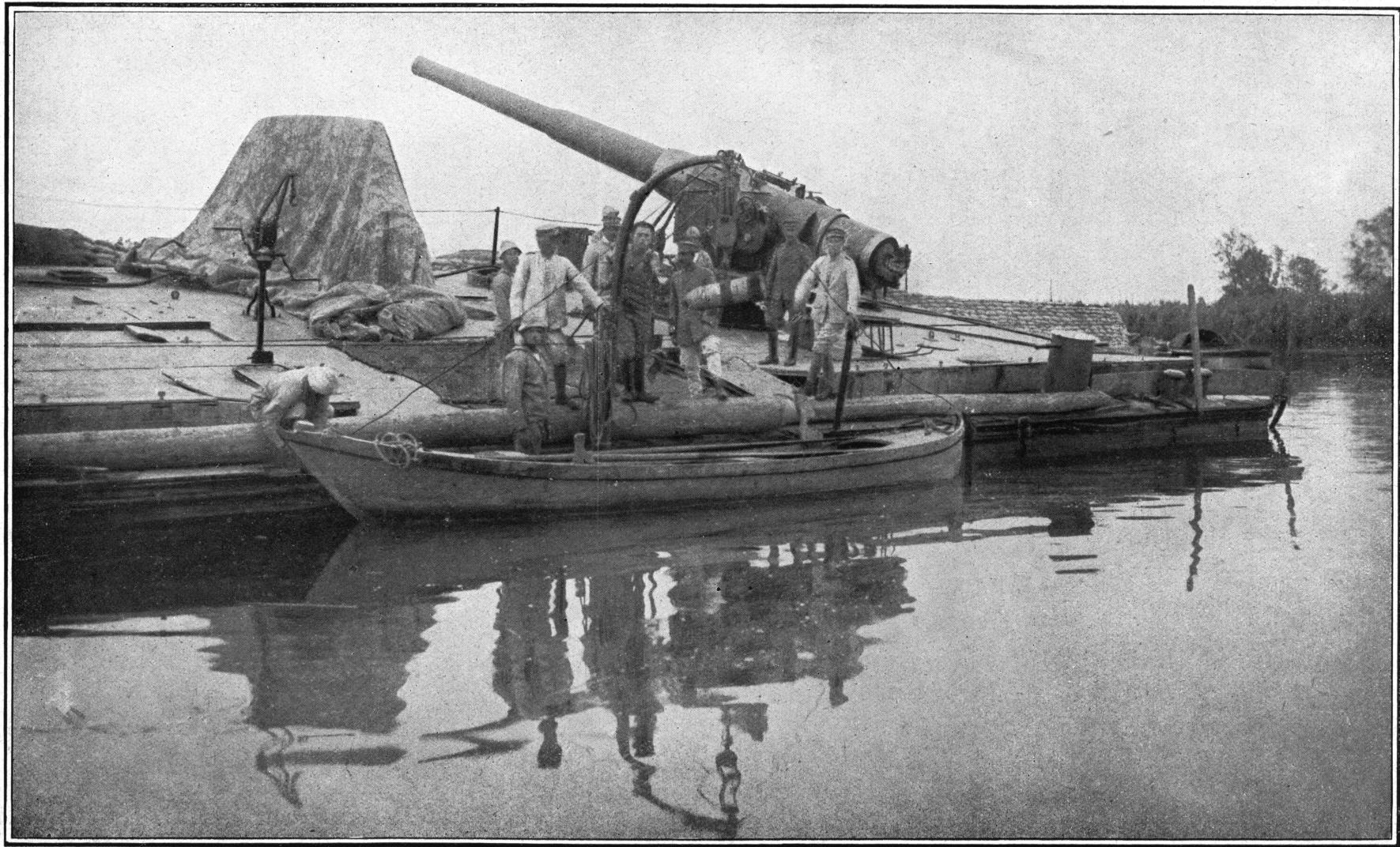
Towing an armed pontoon.



The dominion of the seas.



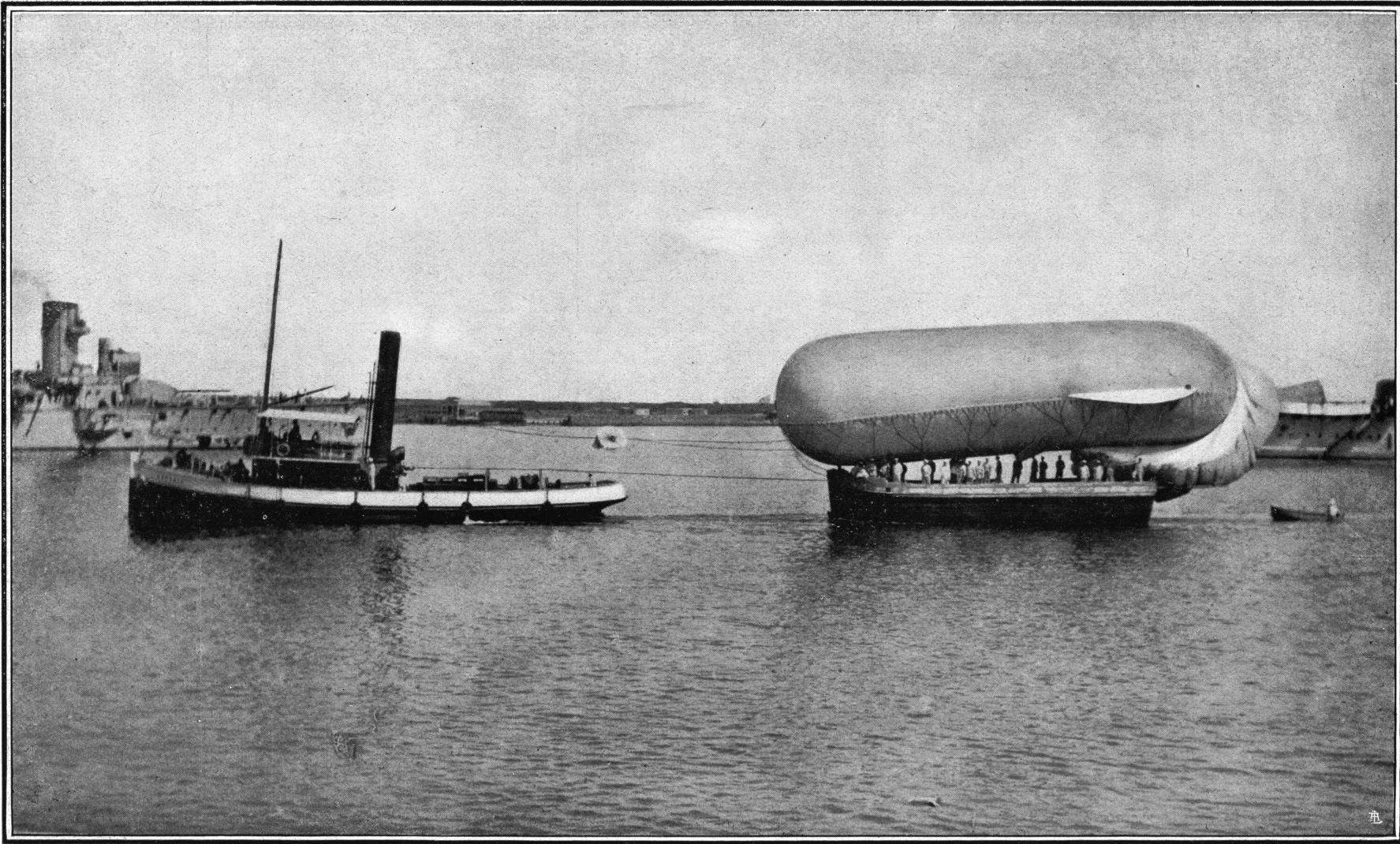
Ships on a cruise.



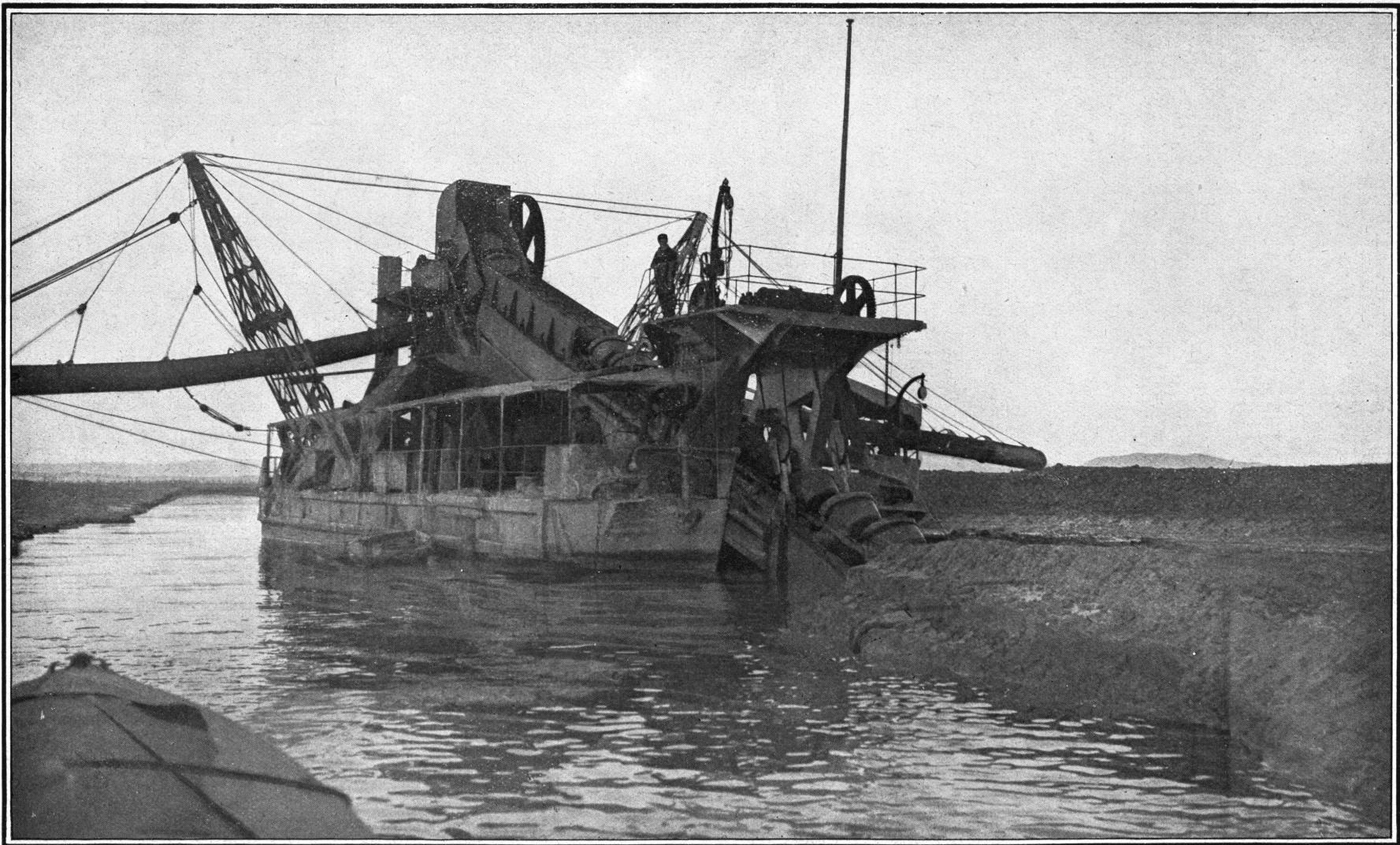
An armed pontoon.



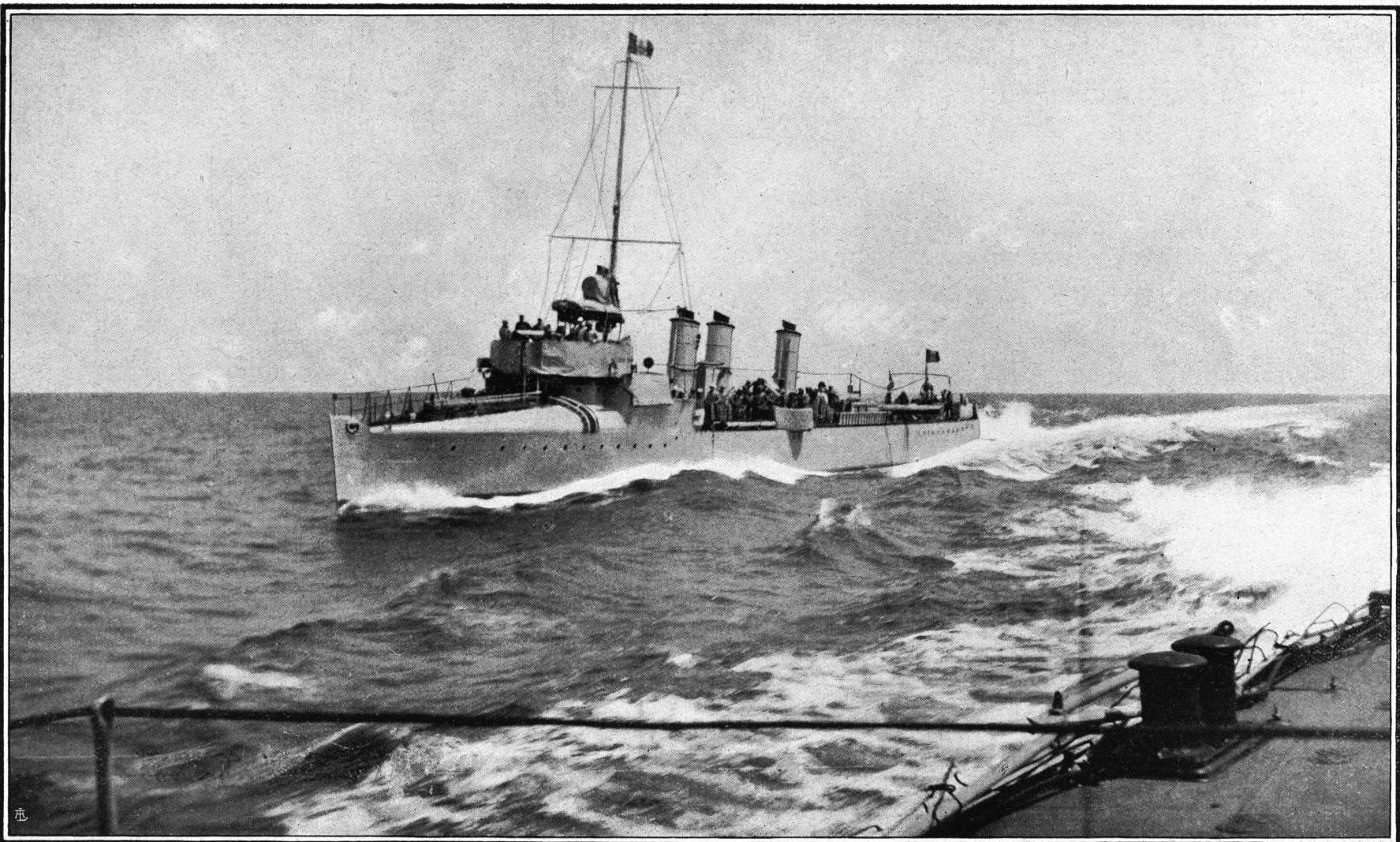
Sunset.



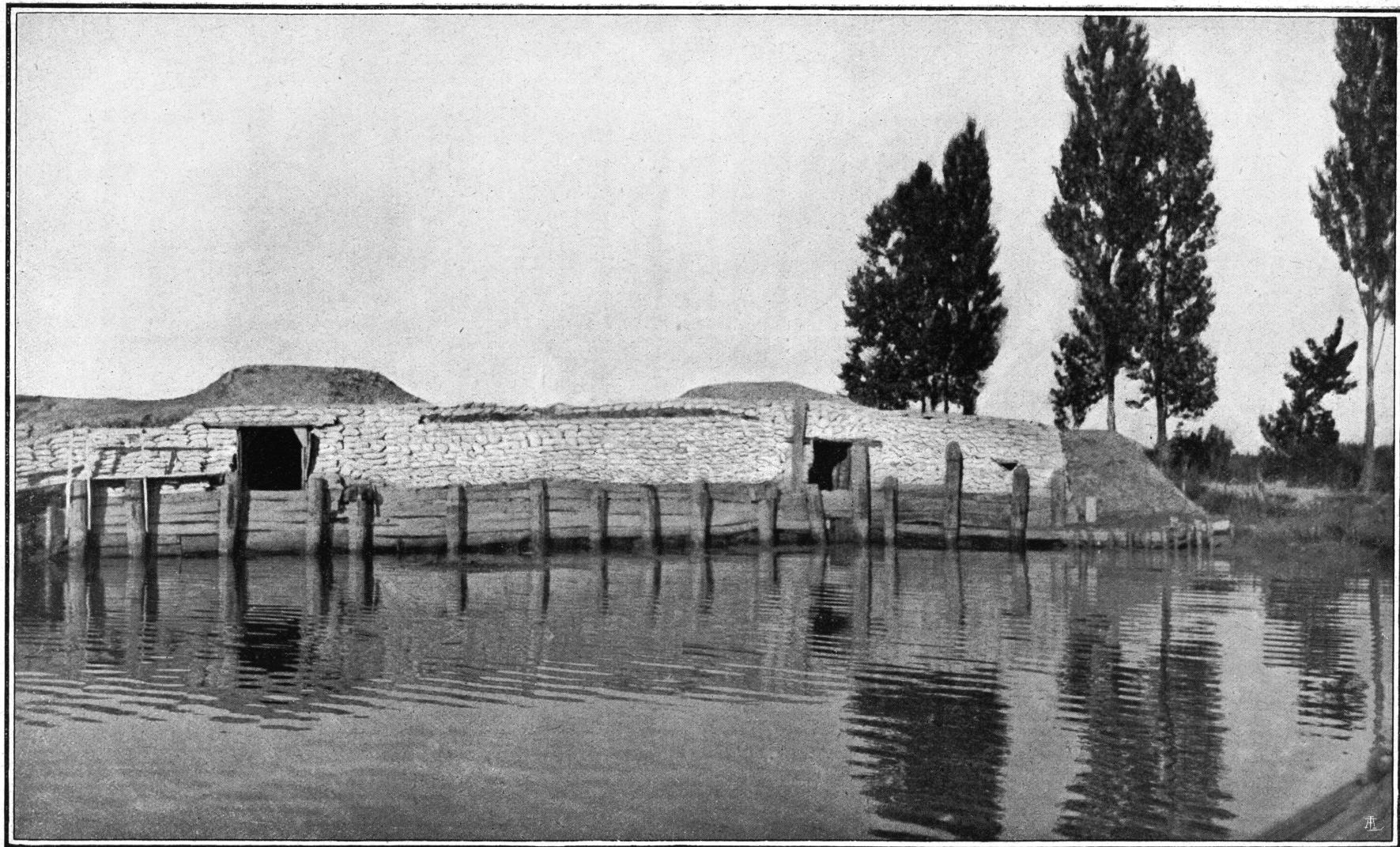
A captive balloon in tow.



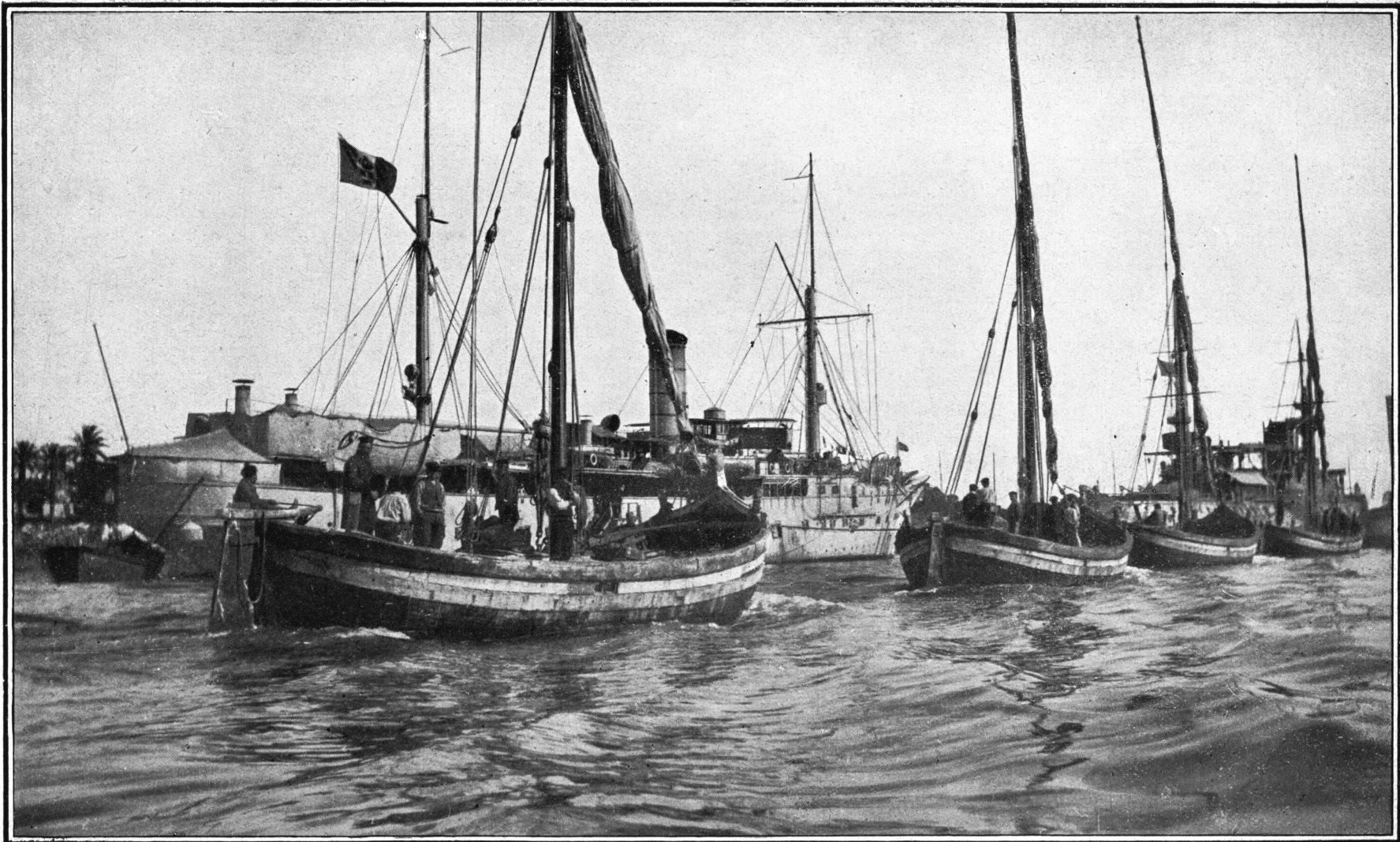
A dredger.



The destroyer "Zefiro".



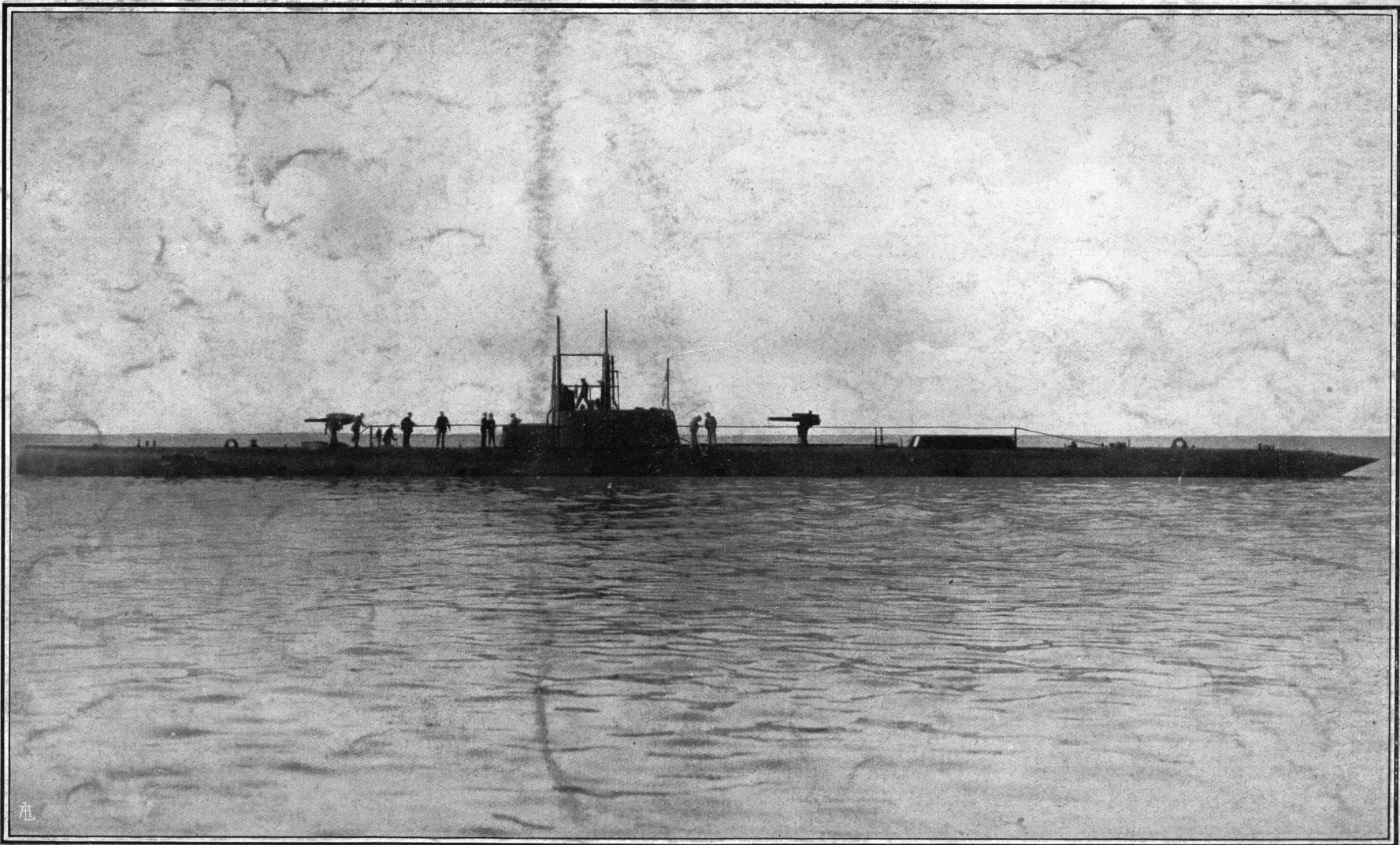
Dock for an armed pontoon.



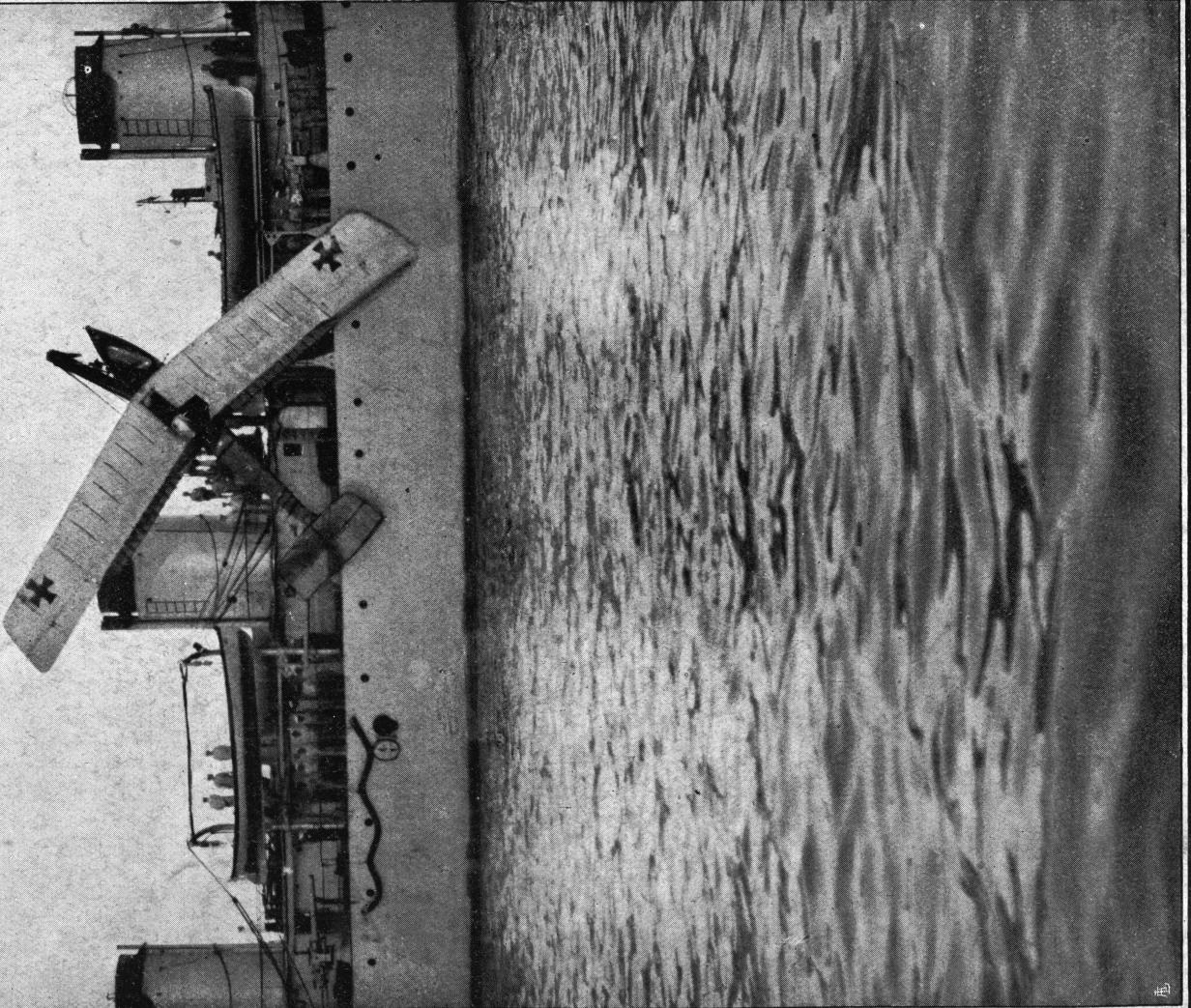
Tartans for mine-sweeping.



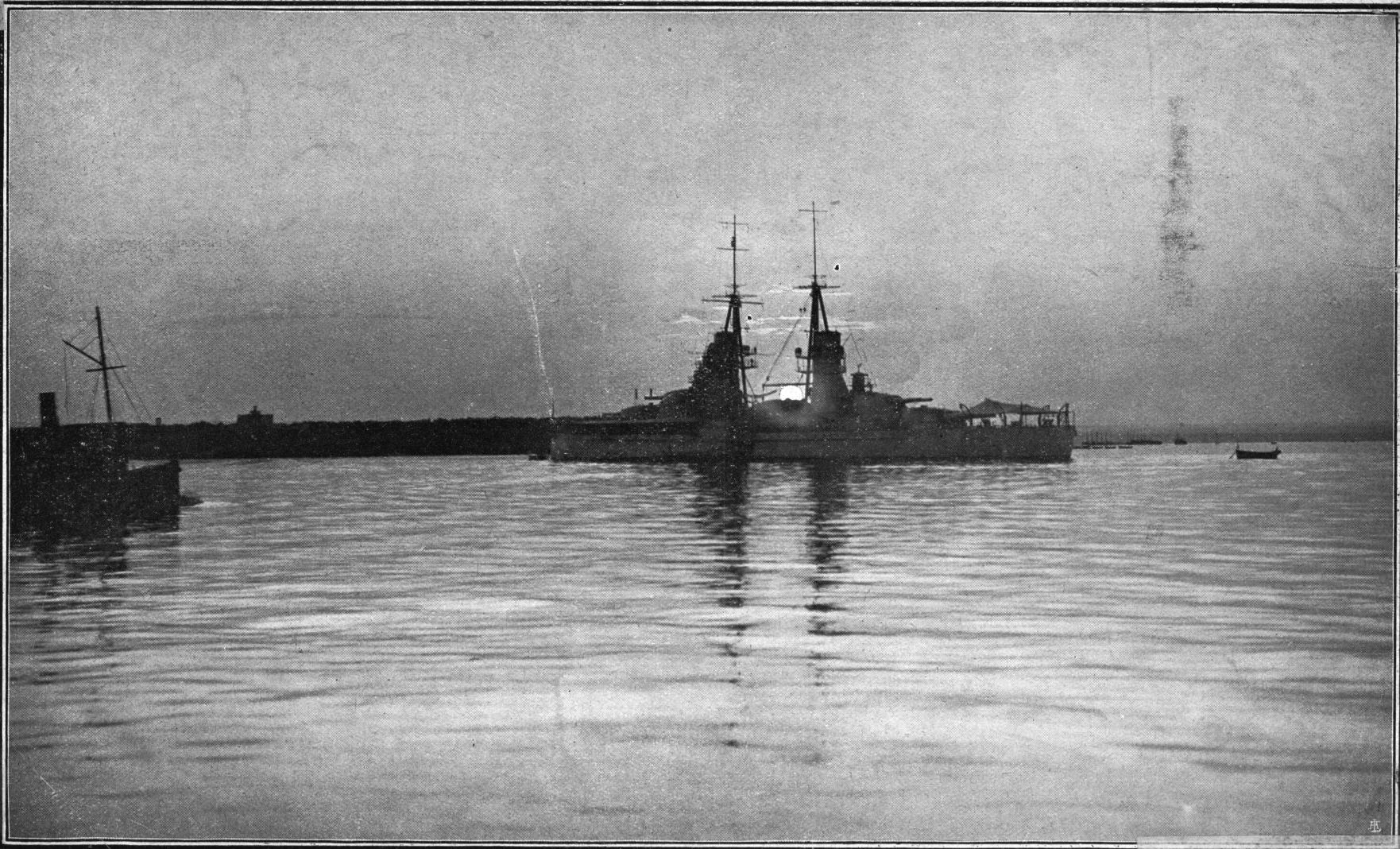
Return of a hydroplane.



One of our submarines.



An enemy hydroplane on board one of our ships.



WATERVILLE

ANGLAIS
QUACKS

Sunrise.

.. 188 ..



THE ITALIAN FLEET IN THE EUROPEAN WAR

Editors - ALFIERI & LACROIX - Milan.

Prezzo di ogni libro L. 1,50 (Franco di porto nel Regno)
Estero Fr. 1,80

Associazione alla prima serie di sei volumi
Nel Regno L. 9. - Estero Fr. 12.

940.92

M683

v.14, no.4
Miscellaneous pamphlets.

817630

DEMCO-295

940.92

M683

v.14, no.4

